DANIEL J. LYNCH
19202 KEATING AVENUE
DETROIT - [illegible] MICHIGAN

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Royal Oak, Michigan | October 24, 1938 | Subscription: Three Dollars Per Year | 10¢

Birthday Edition

THE NEW ITALIAN CONSTITUTION
by
Dr. J. S. Barnes

•

FROM THE TOWER
Father Coughlin

•

THE SOUTH: THE NATION'S No. 1 ECONOMIC PROBLEM
Lawrence Lucey

•

THE TRAGEDY OF SPAIN
Virginia McKay

•

THE SANCTITY OF SIX PER CENT
Peter O'Malley

•

FINAL QUESTIONS IN CHRISTIAN FRONT CONTEST

•

DEPRESSION MADE TO ORDER
James Corr Fitzgerald

VOL. 2A NO. 17

Father Coughlin
OCTOBER 25, 1938

Social Justice

OCTOBER 24, 1938

CONTENTS

ARTICLES

The New Italian Constitution
DR. J. S. BARNES PAGE 3

The South: The Nation's No. 1 Economic Problem
LAWRENCE LUCEY PAGES 4-5

The Sanctity of Six Per Cent
PETER O'MALLEY PAGE 6

The Tragedy of Spain Part Two
VIRGINIA McKAY PAGE 15

Depression Made to Order Part Two
JAMES CORR FITZGERALD PAGE 17

FEATURES

Father Coughlin Replies
PAGE 2

Final 50 Questions in Christian Front Contest
PAGES 9-12

The Week in the Nation
PAGE 13

The Week in the World
PAGE 14

Curbstone Editorials
PAGE 18

RADIO BROADCAST

Which History Do You Wish Your Children to Read?
PAGE 19

FROM THE TOWER

FATHER COUGHLIN PAGE 7

EDITORIALS

PAGE 8

MAN OF THE WEEK

"Mrs. American Worker"
PAGE 20

COVER

Father Coughlin
"Birthday Edition"

SOCIAL JUSTICE, National Weekly. Copyrighted 1938, by The Social Justice Publishing Company; publication and editorial office, Royal Oak, Michigan. Subscription price, United States and possessions, $3.00 per year. Unless otherwise directed all subscriptions begin with the current issue. Three weeks is required to effect change of subscriber's address. Give both old and new addresses. Entered as second class matter, March 12, 1937, at the Post Office, Royal Oak, Michigan, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, LL. D., Editorial Counsel (by permission of his Ecclesiastical Superior); E. Perrin Schwartz, Editor.

SOCIAL JUSTICE is fully protected by copyright and nothing that appears in it may be reprinted, either wholly or in part without special permission. The use of articles or quotations from Social Justice for digest, advertising, promotions and stock-selling schemes is never authorized.

Vol. 2A No. 17

Father Coughlin Replies . . .

The employer of 165 persons—and for part of the year twice that number—in a town of fewer than one thousand, would like to work out a yearly wage plan. In response to a request for suggestions, Father Coughlin wrote as follows:

"May I suggest in devising ways and means to pay this annual wage you consider the family as the unit and not the working man as the unit.

"Christianity teaches that the family is the unit of society and that the individual is only a member of the family.

"Of course, I understand that this whole Christian concept is topsy-turvy nowadays when several members of a family are employed and are living under their father's roof. That is an iniquity, according to our philosophy, as long as the father is working.

"I agree with you that married women have no business working in industrial projects if their husbands are working. The only excuse for a married woman working when her husband is working is that she apply her talents to art, or science and be independent of industry and commerce.

"Of course, a minimum annual wage should be given for a family of two. All things being equal, this wage should be raised substantially for the first four children.

"A second point to consider is that this wage should not be bargained for without taking into consideration the profits to be gained by the employer. For example, if I were an employer, I would be glad to pay a minimum wage of $1,200 a year to my working men. Twelve hundred dollars could be raised to $1,500 a year, depending upon the profits which I, the owner, would make. In this way all the working men would be anxious to put forth better efforts in order to secure greater profits for the corporation and greater profits for themselves.

"I am going to print your letter without using your name or divulging its source."

The letter of inquiry was as follows:

"My employer gives work regularly to 165 persons and, during the months of September, October, November and December, each year, increases the number to almost double the regular roll.

"At present each employe is paid by the hour, with various rates for the several departments, such as stenographers, order packers, wrappers, stock room workers, etc. I have taken care of the payroll work for a number of years. In discussing wages and hours with my employer, he suggested that I work on a yearly wage plan idea. I feel honored and think it would be a very praiseworthy thing for a town of this size (less than 1,000) to point to an employer who is carrying out the ideal plan.

"Having seen a booklet entitled *'The Church and the Living Wage'* advertised in OUR SUNDAY VISITOR, I sent for the book requesting other material available. A letter came to me in reply suggesting that I write to you. The Church says a living wage includes some provision for Church support, necessities, medical care, education, etc.; a young man of 21, in truth, represents the head of a family and is classed as a married man. What is the minimum figure with fair provision for Church, home?

"Among our 165 employes we have several instances of young married women workers, also both husbands and wives working. Isn't it understood that wives and mothers would be dismissed to assure their proper roles if the husband and father were paid the salary which is intended should be a living wage? There is a wide difference of opinion on this matter. They have their own opinions about the amount of money they need, and they are willing to work for less money if both may remain at work. It seems to me there is an opportunity for an employer to be firm in his standards of a home. Another problem would be solved if the young wife would really let the husband be the provider.

"There is also the problem of the young boy and girl just out of school. They certainly are better off at work than roaming idly about the town. It seems that a proper attitude regarding their earnings must start from their homes, without it they are sure to make their needs include a car and easy spending, which makes it appear as if limited wages would be better for them. Possibly a savings plan, obligatory upon each employe, would be a good idea. That is, a sum of money should be deducted from the wages for a savings account and interest paid on the same. We now have such a plan but employes are free to use it or not. Only 13 out of 165 employes are using it this year. (Interest is paid at 5 per cent.)

"I might mention that our 165 employes are practically all of them local persons. That, too, was a consideration in determining rates of pay in the past. That brings me to the question—what part of the profits of business is conceded to be justly due the workers?"

SOCIAL JUSTICE will be glad to have readers' views on this employer's problem.

A Birthday Greeting

THE cover of SOCIAL JUSTICE this week greets the reader with the smile of a familiar friend.

Once more, on behalf of our united family of 600,000 readers, the staff extends to Father Coughlin, our Editorial Counsellor and our spiritual director, every good wish—and the support of our fervent prayers—on the occasion of his birthday anniversary tomorrow, Tuesday, October 25th.

To Father Coughlin, to his fight for Christian social justice in America, to his efforts to stem the closer onrush of Communism in this western world, we pledge anew our allegiance and our all.

THE STAFF OF SOCIAL JUSTICE.

NOTICE

Sellers of SOCIAL JUSTICE who are entitled to premium rewards under the recent circulation contest which has been on during the summer should write in and request the premium which they have selected. Address the Circulation Department, Social Justice Publishing Co., Royal Oak, Mich.

Warning!

Field men for the Circulation Department of SOCIAL JUSTICE report an unexpected sales resistance that seems to be coming not from enemies of Christianity and social justice but rather from rival zealots for our own cause.

Certain individuals are found who claim exclusive sales territory for SOCIAL JUSTICE, in which they will neither extend their own activity nor permit more efficient sales persons to do so. The identical situation is encountered too frequently—and from widely separated parts of the country—to admit of the accident of coincidence.

There is more than a suspicion, therefore, that Communists or unwitting tools of their activity are boring from within the mask of "loyalty to Father Coughlin and social justice" to prevent the wider distribution of Father Coughlin's message through this National Weekly.

True friends of Father Coughlin and of the cause of Christian social justice, to which he is giving himself so unsparingly, are asked to report any evidence of such subversive activity in their community. In any question of doubt readers are urged to write directly to the Circulation Department, or if you prefer, to the Editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE, Box 150, Royal Oak, Michigan.

Your Last Chance!

The very last opportunity to participate in the LAST question-answer contest to be conducted by SOCIAL JUSTICE is before readers in today's issue. For the convenience of those who have postponed their entrance until the eleventh hour all 50 questions and suggested answers appear for the second and final time today.

There is still time to enter and win the Grand Prize of $3,000.00, the Second Prize of $1,400.00, the Third Prize of $1,000.00 or any of the remaining 156 cash awards. Prizes are not awarded according to the time at which a contestant enters, but strictly on the merits of the submitted solutions to the questions.

Now that Father Coughlin's return to the airwaves is definitely scheduled for November 6, contestants will find little difficulty in obtaining the subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE necessary to qualify for the prizes.

The NEW ITALIAN CONSTITUTION

by Dr. J. S. Barnes

Dictatorship Gives Way to Constitutional Parliament Made Up of Representatives of Guilds, Unions, Vocational Associations and Professions, Together With Provincial Party Secretaries. In Other Words, Mussolini's "Successor" Is to Be the Corporate State.

THE announcement in current news dispatches of how the new Italian House of Representatives is to be composed is a very important event.

Its significance has not been made sufficiently clear in the daily press, perhaps because so large a portion of the daily press is eager to conceal the fact that *Fascism in Italy is now by way of being completely constitutionalized, that the period of dictatorship* – indispensable during the period of transition following the revolution which overthrew the liberal regime—*is technically over*, and that it will no longer be strictly honest to make political capital out of the bogey of Mussolini, considered as an arbitrary ruler.

Of course it is highly probable that Mussolini will continue for the rest of his political life to exercise a paramount influence on the destinies of Italy, if only by virtue of his overwhelming personality, his genius and popularity. But, henceforth, he will have to work entirely through the framework of the new constitution, and of the laws and institutions which he and his advisers have created or reformed.

This new constitution, moreover, is an exceedingly interesting affair, and it rests on an exceedingly interesting theoretical basis. It combines the principles of personal leadership and of a responsible *elite* (both based on the principle of equality of opportunity —that is, of a career open to talent wherever talent may be found and however lowly in origin) with a highly representative and partially popular parliamentary system, based on the organized interests of Labor, Capital and the Professions.

It has no pretence of being a Democracy in the approbrious sense which Aristotle gave this term, namely, government by majority opinion. It purports, rather, to be what Aristotle recommended as the best form of government – that is, a mixed form combining the virtues of Monarchy, Aristocracy and popular representation, which he called a *Polity*. It remains to be seen how it will work out in practice in behalf of the general interests. The theory lying at the back of it seems sound enough; but it has still to pass through the pragmatic test. It will be on its trial for many years yet to come. But it ought to be granted that the various forms of parliamentary democracy which have been put to the test during the past one hundred and fifty years have not proved altogether successful. Outside the Anglo-Saxon countries, Scandinavia and a few small countries like Switzerland, for example, they have generally proved an unmitigated failure or, at best, open to very serious criticism; and even in those countries where they have succeeded best as a practical method of government, they have proved less successful than the hopes originally entertained of them.

They have, for example, been frequently found open to grave abuses. More often than not they have led to open class warfare and to the unjust ascendancy of the moneyed class over the poor. They have led to the dispossession of property by the people at large—that is, to their proletarianization: the economic dependence of the many on the few, to the reduction of the great majority of people to the position of wage slaves with largely mechanized work in which they are only interested for the money and leisure it brings them. They have led to the rapid decay of religion through the competition of uninstructed opinion ever appealing to the satisfaction of material interests, and, where the moneyed class has not shown itself strong or cunning enough to maintain its ascendancy, to the threat of dictatorship by the proletariat through bloody revolution destructive of every decent human value. We may therefore thank God that one of the great and civilized countries in the world has elected to engage on a new experiment. Maybe it will not prove any more successful than our own. But maybe it will. Let us hope so; and let us watch its development with a detached and benevolent interest, so that we may perchance in due time draw useful lessons from it.

Now let me briefly describe this new Italian constitution. It took a long time to build up because first it was necessary to bring the whole population into the Trade Union Movement. Practically every individual with a definite trade or calling is now a member of a trade union, representative of that trade or calling. These trade unions, covering every part of the country and every national activity of importance are not confined to labor unions. There are also the unions representative of the corresponding capital organizations; and there are, similarly, unions representative of the professions and of independent craftsmen.

The individual members elect their representatives in practically the same way as the representative of trade unions are elected all the world over —that is, by a series of elections starting in the small localities, proceeding through larger regional groups and finishing with a national board representing the whole body of members all over the country. These elections are perfectly free, inasmuch as they have a purely technical and non-political aspect. The business of the local and national boards is to advocate and promote the economic and social interests of their members considered as a union of interests.

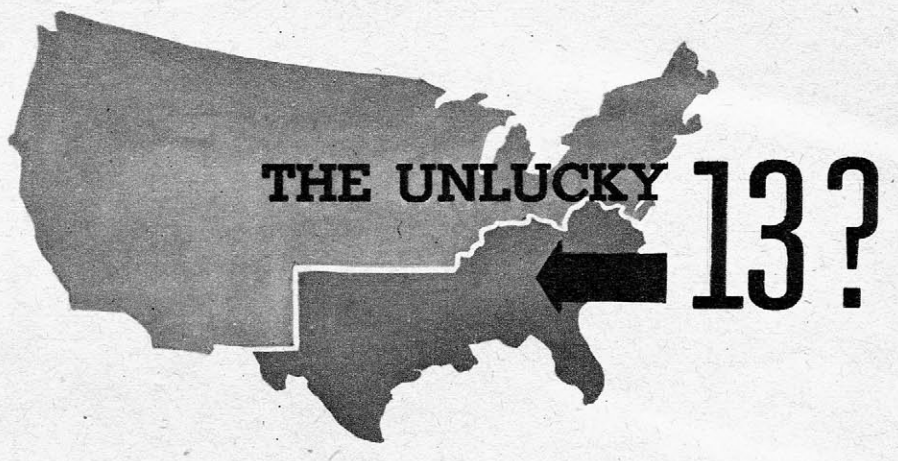
So far so good. The next story of the constitutional edifice is the Guild, or, as it is called in Italy, the Corporation. This is a body, financed by a levy on the union rates and composed primarily of the representatives of all those trade unions (Labor, Capital and Profession) engaged in a particular cycle of production, as for example, the growing of beet and its manufacture into sugar and alcohol, or, to give another example, the mining of iron and its transformation into the finished steel products ready for utilization by the mechanical industries.

There are now twenty-two of these Guilds organized in Italy and they comprise all the more important economic activities of the country, industrial, financial and commercial.

The central national board of each of these Guilds meets periodically under the chairmanship of the Minister of Corporations (a cabinet minister) to consider and watch over all the interests involved within the cycle of production represented. Thus the central national board of the Beet Guild has two delegates representative of the big landed proprietors who grow beets, two of the small landed proprietors, two of the crop-sharing

(See ITALIAN CONSTITUTION, Page 16)

By **Lawrence Lucey**



THE SOUTH THE NATION'S

With More Than One-third of America's Best Farm Land, the Moneyless Thirteen Southern States Disclose a Squalor as Degrading as Conditions in India or Russia.

AMERICA'S stepchild, the South, is in the words of President Roosevelt, (the son who adopted Georgia to the disgust of native Senator George), "the Nation's No. 1 economic problem." The thirteen Southern states—Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas – because they are our "No. 1 economic problem," illustrate in screaming, gaudy colors the contention of SOCIAL JUSTICE that underlying all our social evils is a money machine as out of date and impractical and fraught with peril today as the ship on which Columbus crossed the Atlantic in 1492.

An excellent report on *"Economic Conditions of the South,"* prepared at the request of the president by the National Emergency Council and written mainly by Southerners, contains these most significant words:

"The people of the South need to buy, they want to buy, and they would buy—if they had the money."

A moneyless South is the main reason for its frightful condition. Before treating at length the cause of Southern poverty, in parts as degrading as the squalor of the untouchables of India or the peasants of Russia, let us focus our attention on the effect which the absence of money has produced. The *"Tobacco Roads,"* the diseased and ricket twisted bodies, child labor, illiteracy and appalling ignorance, sharecropping, starvation wages, racial hatred, shanty homes, and a thousand other maladies that sprouted and still are thriving on the rich soil below the Mason-Dixon line.

GOD has been generous to the South. From its rich soil more cotton and tobacco—despite the New Deal attempts to curtail its planting—are harvested than any other place on earth. Rice, grains, vegetables, hay, melons, fruits, sugar cane, nuts and hemp thrive in its good earth. Over one-third of America's best farm land is in the South. It needs little irrigation and has no fear of drouths, for most of the land is watered with over 40 inches of rain each year.

Southern pines produce pitch and tar. Its 200-million acres of forests that, despite wasteful and greedy destruction, reseed themselves, could supply the world with paper.

Grassy planes in the South provide grazing ground for 20-million head of cattle. Fish, clams, oysters, sponges and shrimp abound in the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico waters that lap the shores of the South. More furs are skinned in Louisiana than elsewhere in the nation. Southern mines hold a fifth of the soft coal buried in the earth. A tenth of our iron ore comes from southern mines. The earth of the South contains 300 minerals such as asbestos, diamonds, lead, asphalt, mercury, phosphates, etc.

Texas and Louisiana account for 99 per cent of our sulphur. Florida and Tennessee yield 97 per cent of our phosphates. Two-thirds of our oil and over two-thirds of our natural gas come from the South. About half the marble used in America is cut below the Mason-Dixon line.

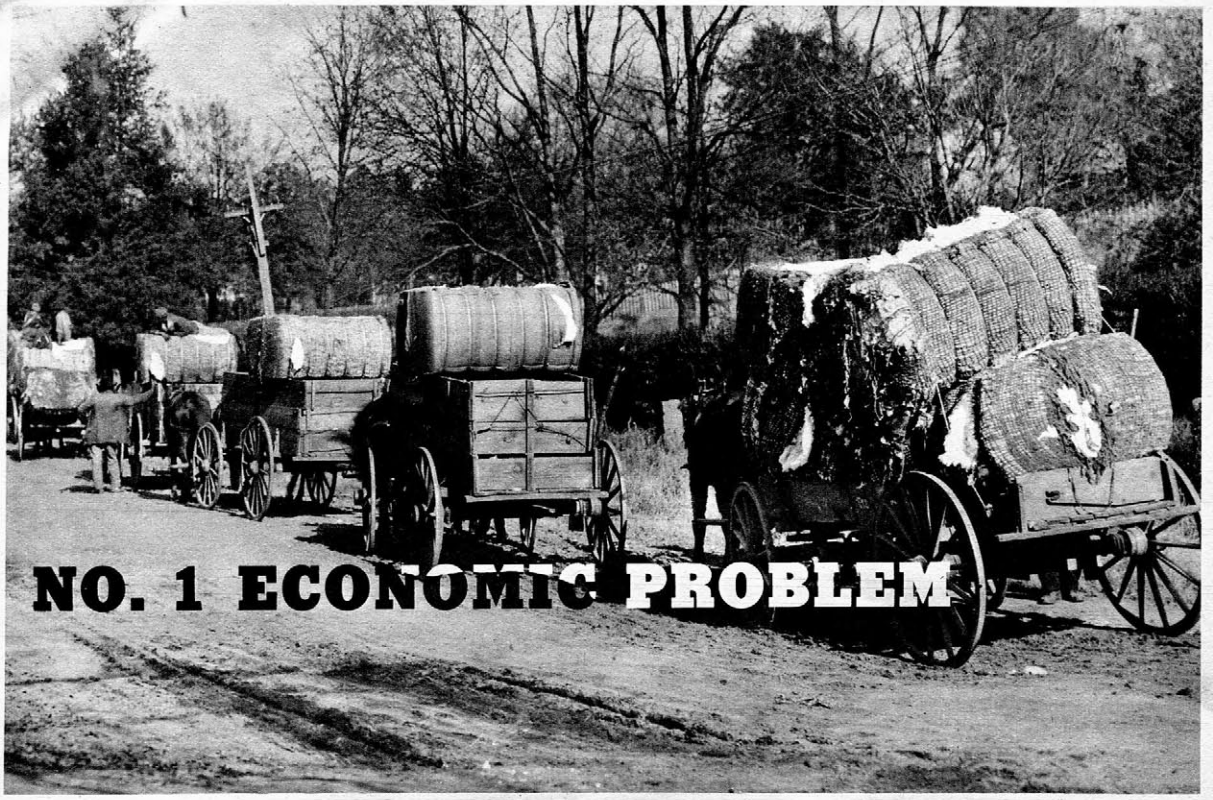
The South is accessible to Europe, South America and the rest of the United States. Seaports dot the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. The Mississippi and Ohio and Tennessee rivers are navigable. Train, bus and air lines have terminals in all the large cities. Concrete roads entice the motorist to Miami or Palm Beach. All the avenues for trade and transportation are at the South's beck and call.

In addition to this superabundance of natural resources God has placed 36 million people—almost a third of our population—in the South to cultivate the fields, work the mines, build the homes, and live the good life. The Southerner has been blessed by the Creator with a land flowing with milk and honey – as fertile as the Biblical Promised Land.

Because the medium for exchanging these gifts of nature—currency and credit—has been denied the South, its natural resources have been thrown back at the Creator; they have been plowed under or remained unplanted or been harvested by ill-clothed, ill-fed and ill-housed humans.

Money is as scarce in the South as natural resources are plentiful. A tenant farm worker averages $73 per year or somewhat less than $1.50 per week. Some sharecroppers have an annual income (not weekly) as low as $38 per year which is a little better than 10c per day. These income figures apply to the largest segment of the Southern population for over half the farmers in the South, 53 per cent to be exact, are tenants.

Wages paid by Southern industries are abominable. Labor receives 16c less per hour in the South than in other parts of the nation even though wages in the North and West are in too many instances below a living scale.



NO. 1 ECONOMIC PROBLEM

Ewing Galloway

SHARECROPPERS WITH THEIR BALED COTTON WAITING THEIR TURN TO DELIVER AT LOCAL SHIPPING YARD

LAST fall Walter Davenport, a staff writer for *Collier's*, investigated wage rates in the South. Photostatic copies of wage receipts were published with his article. A worker for the Victor Monghan Co. earned $13.60 for a 40 hour week. But written on his pay envelope, which was empty when he opened it, he found the following deductions: Social Security, 14c; Rent, 85c; Company Store, $12.26; Insurance, 35c; Total Deductions, $13.60. This worker along with many others was not permitted even to feel for a moment his hard earned money at the end of the week; *his meager wage was deducted from his pay envelope before he received it!*

Later Stanley High went South to say a kind word for the industries below the Mason-Dixon line in the pages of the *Saturday Evening Post*. The best conditions the former fair-haired boy of the White House, who went the way of all flesh, was able to find were among the spinners in Cone Mills, paid from $16 to $18.50 per week.

When Stanley High, after honeycombing the South for decent industrial conditions, turns up with one paying from $16 to $18.50 per week, you can be positive that there are few, if any, industries paying higher wages. Wages are so low in the South that the New England textile industries were willing to swallow the Wages and Hours bill so that they might be protected from the low wage scales and unfair competition of the southern plants.

Unemployment and seasonal layoffs are not a depression phenomenon in the South. They have prevailed since the Civil War and are in no sense an emergency condition — they are the usual thing. Probably there are more people at work now in the South, due to W.P.A., P.W.A. and the Southern migration of industry to take advantage of low wage scales and tax rates, than for years prior to 1929.

The South has been the victim of many maladies that flow from its lack of money and in spite of the abundance of natural wealth. The death rate in the South is higher than in other parts of the nation because of undernourishment and the absence of medical treatment. Pellagra, a disease caused by malnutrition, is found almost exclusively in the South where meat and green vegetables are a luxury. Patients sick with malaria, pneumonia, and tuberculosis frequently die without being visited by a doctor. There are fewer doctors and hospitals in the South than elsewhere for they cannot scratch a living from these moneyless people.

Housing in the South is so bad that a conservative estimate places the new homes needed at 4-million, or a new home for every second southern family. Shanties that an eastern or mid-western farmer would not use as a barn or chicken coop are home sweet home to sharecroppers who live on one of the many "Tobacco Roads." Indoor toilets and bath rooms are a luxury denied most farmers while more than a quarter of the city dwellers are without them.

"We call them shotgun houses in the South," writes a *Collier's* man, "because there's a theory, supported by the most graphic sort of evidence in the houses themselves, that the landlords built them by shooting double-barreled charges of nails at piles of old lumber, then tossing on shingles during a high wind. Another theory is that a blast from a 20-gauge would collapse a slum dwelling in any local Black Bottom or Skeeter Hollow in one rattle of old clapboard.

"That goes for New Orleans, where the shotgun houses are humped in the rear like camel backs and are made of cypress to last forever; for Memphis, where rattle-tangle shanties sprawl along the bluff of the Mississippi; for Charleston, where the slums look so romantic that etchers and arty photographers find them as profitable as the grilled iron gates of the fine families."

THE Government has spent $28½ million on "slum" clearance projects in the South *without providing a home for the slum dwellers.* After erecting homes for the slum dwellers, the Government discovered that they could not afford to pay $23 or $25 per month rent and had to take clerks and teachers and mechanics with $25 per week salaries, an upper bracket income in the South, as tenants. It is impossible to sell or rent anything resembling a home to a sharecropper or mill hand in the South for their money income is so low that they cannot pay more than $10 per month, or $15 at the top, rent.

There are more illiterate, bigoted, uneducated people living in the South than in any other section for, though almost 98 per cent of them are native born and are not handicapped by speaking a foreign mother tongue, they cannot afford an abundance of schools, churches, newspapers, magazines, books, radios or any other media for polishing their minds. At the last census in 1930 about 8.8 per cent of the population were illiterate. In South Carolina the percentage ran as high as 14.9. The South spends an average of $25 per year to educate a child while New York state spends over $140 per pupil.

Because of the dismal, hopeless outlook for ambitious young men or women in the South, there is a steady migration to New York, Washington, Baltimore and other cities. The South is losing her best sons and daughters because it cannot provide work for them. As the northern and eastern cities are unable now to employ all their own residents, this migration of the cream of Southern youth not only is detrimental to the South but is injuring the chances of Yankee youths and by oversupplying the labor market, lowering wages. The absence of money in the South is taking its toll in New York, Washington, Baltimore and other cities to which southern youths flock in search of money that cannot be found in Dixie.

More women and children are at work at back-breaking, hard labor in the South than elsewhere. Three-fourths of the working children between 10 and 15 years of age, it was reported in the last census, were employed in the South.

Very definitely the South is our No. 1 economic problem. After five years of the New Deal it has a firmer grip on the No. 1 spot. Cotton, on which the South is largely dependent for its income, has, despite the plowing under and non-planting program of the New Deal, declined in price since 1933. In 1933 cotton sold for 9.16c per pound and President Roosevelt vowed to raise its price. Cotton is almost one-ninth lower in price today than in 1933 when it was being grown at a loss by the southern farmer. It sold for 9.16c per pound in 1933 and today it goes for about 8.25c.

Certainly President Roosevelt should be concerned deeply with the inhuman conditions in the South for he has been instrumental in making them worse than the intolerable state they were in when he entered office.

Ewing Galloway

Wide World

The Sanctity of Six Percent

by Peter O'Malley

A Social Worker Registers a Protest — and Warns America!

THE civilization and progress of which we are so proud, here in America, is predicated on debt. It probably won't interest many people, but it happens that debt ruins more lives than drink, or dope, or disease. I know.

People contract debts, consciously or unconsciously, and people are my livelihood. Their personality quirks and maladjustments, their training weaknesses—all these are the stuff out of which I make my daily bread.

I'm what is, ironically perhaps, known as a social worker. I try to build stable lives on the quicksands of insecurity—it's rather like building a ten-million dollar bridge of the faery stuff boys use to cover model airplanes. From a more practical viewpoint, I give what is known, with a diabolical smirk, as "Relief"—enough to eat, and wear, and huddle beneath to keep tortured minds alive.

I'm not supposed to know anything about the economic laws of distribution, consumption or the medium by which these processes are achieved. I'm merely supposed, in the vernacular, "to get people on their feet again." I'm to build up a family's morale so that they shall be self-sustaining and independent again. The satire is beautiful; *except that I can't fight debt alone.* But let's get down to cases.

When a family applies for relief, and we visit the home, the first question asked, after those necessary for names, ages, etc., is "Why are you applying for relief?"

The answers vary—unemployment, illness, or some deeper social cause. But underlying every application is that ugly word, "debt." Small loans they've contracted, usually under $300 where the interest rates are never less than 2 per cent or more than 3 per cent a month—anywhere from 24 per cent to 36 per cent a year!

Debts, mind you, on such utter necessities as clothes, bedding, inexpensive furniture; things we take for granted.

TIME and again I take applications from young couples, married less than a year and still desperately in love. They're living in cheap furnished rooms — they "can't afford the payments" on a home, or the things that make a home. Some of them "can't afford" children, either; that would mean doctor and hospital bills to be paid for on "finance-company" loans.

Or perhaps there's a debt to that other "relief agency" for home owners; the H.O.L.C.—as neat a bit of camouflage as was ever foisted on a long-suffering people. Oh, certainly, they succeed in reducing the principal for you, and make the payments smaller. But, in lowering the payments, don't forget that they lengthen the terms, so that pious banking houses holding the H.O.L.C. bonds can collect their precious 5 per cent for 15 years instead of a mere 7 or 8.

It seems, though, the payments are hard to meet when you're out of work.

You see, relief agencies can't give families purchasing their homes from the H.O.L.C. a shelter allowance, on the hypothetical premise that it's wrong to help public dependents buy anything. It "tends to increase their dependency." It's "a greater burden on the taxpayer." This notwithstanding the fact that in 80 per cent of the cases, H.O.L.C. payments would be cheaper than paying rent for them . . . as we must do when they're evicted. But we just shrug, and say "Let 'em be evicted." This, of course, doesn't tend to make them more *dependent!*

There's the rental situation, too. Here in this great city where I work, a number of banks closed in 1933, never to reopen. They're in the hands of Federal Government receivers now; burdened with great masses of foreclosed properties, renting them until a foolish buyer can be found. Hundreds of them are "homes" in which relief families live.

There wasn't, you'll remember, a great deal of investment in repairs to homes in the years 1929-33, and none since the banks were closed. And herein lies the story of the peeling, ramshackle little houses festering in the poorer neighborhoods, leaning away from the wind that whistles in the corners of every room. They're hard to heat, when every seam is opened; and impossible to keep warm on the ton of coal we can allow during each of the winter months.

Plumbing has an annoying way of deteriorating with old age, too. There are toilets that flush all over the floors when used; and sinks whose traps are clogged and sweating, causing little holes to rot where the pipes enter the floor, so that the rats can climb them and watch the children playing on the kitchen floor. Sometimes they don't merely watch. I've seen children up to two years of age with rat bites! Where there's moisture there are roaches, too, and lice. Workers, when calling on their families, soon learn not to sit in upholstered furniture.

Sometimes the district nurse, or I myself, contact the Board of Health and have the house condemned before it can claim its full quota of victims for tuberculosis, pneumonia and the filth diseases.

The banks can't make repairs, you see. Repairs must be deducted from rents, and the banks have to meet their own interest. *Usury must be served.*

MAKE no mistake about it, debt plays a huge part in spreading venereal disease to trap the innocent. Relief agencies are fighting to keep men and women from the despair that sends them into the streets to seek a living.

But how can we help boys paid an insufficient wage or burdened with the debts of crippled or unemployed parents, boys who would find normal adjustment in marriage, but who "can't afford" marriage, and seek satisfaction instead with the scum of the streets?

Whose the blame?

Industry doesn't pay decent wages, of course. But industry may be indebted to finance. And in any case the medium used to pay its debts to banks and other creditors is a currency burdened with concealed taxation and debt at its very creation.

One of the saddest scenes from the human tragi-comedy is to watch the face of some middle-aged man, when he hands you that multigraphed letter that is sent out by the hundreds every week by every finance company in the land; "We are astounded at your neglect in meeting this obligation. Unless we hear from you in twenty-four hours, it will be necessary for us to take legal steps . . . etc." His life's savings, probably, gone into furniture that would make a house his home. That little loan, of course, they took when he was first laid off, to pay the little grocery and gas and light bills. It was a little easier to centralize their debts. They could plan regular payments from a regular salary . . . all the rotten little enticements of the standard rotten small loan bank. It's a terrible thing to see tears brimming in a man's eyes. You aren't quite the same afterward—not for a long time.

WE used to shrug, we Americans, at the plight of the poor. The neighbors would take care of them. We might send a basket at Christmas; and give their children a few cast-off bits of clothing that might disgrace our own.

But now, of course, in this twentieth century, we "recognize our responsibilities."

We establish elaborate systems of peonage—the old stop-gap of *"panem et circensus," to hold back the rising of the masses just a little longer.* Relief is no more than the sop thrown to the ravenous lions when they turn on their trainer; and about as permanent.

In my case load there is a family of seven whose weekly check is $13; it includes rent of $3.45 (let your imagination dwell upon the kind of a house you can get for that!) and the rest is for food—$9.55 to feed seven!

But debt must scoop a share even of this. Don't forget sales tax. Don't forget the hidden processing taxes and stamp taxes and handling taxes. $9.55 divided by seven gives each member of that family $1.35 a week to live on.

Well, my little family—suppose we call them the "Bergers" — presently began to lose weight. The children were thin, their little cheeks blue, their nostrils pinched.

I saw that something had to be done in a hurry. I referred them to one of the local hospitals, where a doctor prescribed a larger allowance for them. I took the diagnosis; which, by the way, was malnutrition; to our budget clerk. He puzzled over it, then scribbled away at the column of figures. "We'll give 'em the minimum adequate budget," he said. "It's three dollars more."

The "Minimum Adequate!" The Bergers, as a special concession, were going to be given more than the others in my case load. They were going to be given the "MINIMUM ADEQUATE" to sustain life — Good God!

I send, for example, a few of my families to private dentists and doctors, because the great city clinics can't begin to handle the load of nearly three hundred and fifty thousand people on direct relief or W.P.A. Last week, seeing 8-year-old Peter Przili in an agony of toothache from four rotting molars (caused, probably, by a lack of the calcium he might get with sufficient milk) I sent him to a local dentist.

Monday he was in again, with his father. Big Pete glowered at me. "Da Doc," he growled, "he only take out one tooth." Here he paused, his hands clenching and unclenching. "He say come back next week. I only allow take out two every month!"

Dental charges, you see, at 75c an office call, *were costing the city too much.* The city had to borrow money to pay its dentists and doctors, and such borrowed money bore interest. Little Peter didn't get rid of all his pain, but the bank would get its interest Well, we shrug, that's business. It's also very logical, and follows correct procedure, and is utterly horrible.

All because of Debt.

Debt is born nowadays in vaulted marble halls sanctified by the presence of Government; but it reaches its lowest common denominator in the sterile tenant-farm and the roach-infested little furnished room.

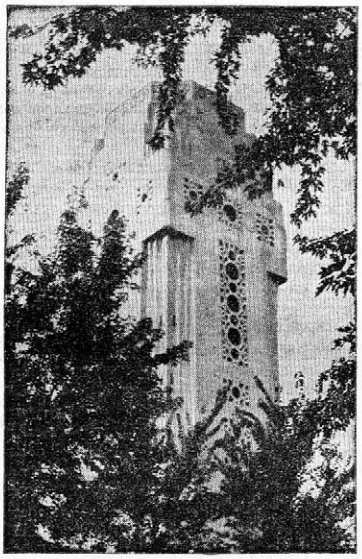
Can't the richest nation in the world learn to base its money on its own wealth; instead of borrowing counterfeit paper from those who own nothing but privilege?

Go ahead, America, shrug your shoulders and snicker a little. Murmur something about social workers that see so much misery they're a little daft on the subject, and get funny ideas about the immutable economic laws.

I've a new application to call on. The family has just been evicted, and if I don't get out there and have the family under shelter before dark, that father of two youngsters might get pretty violent. He might shoot a policeman. *Or he might shoot me!*

When his family's on the sidewalk, huddled together by their furniture, a man sometimes blames the wrong people.

THE SCIENCE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE



FROM THE TOWER

In discussing the science of social justice, it is assumed that it is a science. Although much neglected in the past few centuries, its study is beginning to engross the minds of those who are anxious to eradicate the manifold social injustices which are evident on every hand, and of those who are striving to incorporate the principles of life which will enable the various classifications of society to participate justly in the bountiful wealth which a beneficient Creator has made possible for our enjoyment.

Like every other science, social justice in its theoretical aspect is concerned with causes. There are negative causes which prevent both the production and distribution of wealth justly to all classes of society. And there are positive causes without which the effects of just production and distribution of the nation's wealth cannot be achieved.

Within the scope of social justice fall all these ingredients; for, unless we know the causes which obstruct the desired effects and also know the causes without which these effects cannot be reduced to practice, it is highly problematical if social justice will be realized.

The science with which we are concerned is both theoretic and practical. Insofar as it is theoretic, it must be based upon sound, philosophical principles which are concerned with the nature and the end of man. Insofar as it is practical, it must concern itself with economics, politics, pedagogy and the relative sciences which enter every day into the production and distribution of wealth and the general management of nationals and internationals.

Obviously, the current interest in social justice is traceable to the universal recognition, even on the part of the untutored masses, of the social injustices which surround us. Every man recognizes that there is want in the midst of plenty. Every factory worker feels that he is not participating equitably in the profits derived from industry. Every farmer knows that he is forced to follow his plow at a loss. Every taxpayer is aware that his burden is entirely out of proportion on a *quid pro quo* basis to the supposed benefits which he receives from government. Every citizen suspects that government itself is conducted for the classes: for the protection of vested interests.

Particularly since 1918 these sentiments have crystallized into conclusions. It was the culminating point of one of the shortest-lived economic systems which history records — the system of modern capitalism, not yet 160 years old. Between the years 1918 and our present day, these conclusions were not only accepted by the majority of exploited men from all nations and all classes, but the soundness of modern capitalism was regarded as a myth or superstition by some, and by others it was looked upon as a practical evil because it hindered and obstructed both the production of goods and their distribution on a just basis to all the classifications of society.

In 1931, writing on this subject, His Holiness, Pius XI, spoke officially for the Catholic Church in pointing out some of the errors of the capitalistic economic system to which were traceable, in no small degree, the exploitation of the poor, in a world where, I repeat, want existed in the midst of plenty.

His Holiness said: "It is the capitalist economic regime that, with the world-wide diffusion of industry, has penetrated everywhere, particularly since the publication of Leo XIII's encyclical. It has invaded and pervaded the economic and social sphere even of those who live outside its ambit, influencing them, and, as it were, intimately affecting them by its advantages, inconveniences and vices . . . In the first place, then, it is evident that in our day not alone is wealth accumulated but immense power and despotic economic domination are concentrated in the hands of a few, and that those few are frequently not the owners, but only the trustees and directors of invested funds, who administer them at their good pleasure."

Evidently, His Holiness, in recognizing this injustice which has eventuated under the regime of capitalism, is not in sympathy with such corporations engaged in finance and industry, and which operate through the invested funds of the public only for the welfare and profit of the investors.

Evidently, he is not in sympathy with the presidents, the boards of directors and the major officers of such corporations which operate the funds entrusted to them chiefly for the gain of the investors themselves without heeding the social obligations which all such corporations owe to the general public.

It is almost irrelevant for me to mention, even in passing, that the first and chiefest obligation of any industrial or financial corporation is towards labor and not towards the investor.

Continuing the quotation in which Pius XI castigates the capitalistic economic regime, he says: "This power (namely, the power of despotic economic domination) becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those who, *because they hold and control money*, are able also to govern credit and determine its allotment, for that reason supplying, so to speak, the life blood to the entire economic body, and grasping, as it were, in their hands the very soul of production, so that no one dare breathe against their will."

To my mind, this is the most striking passage in the entire encyclical insofar as any observant reader can glean easily from the above quotation that, according to the mind of Pius XI, despotic economic domination is an irresistible thing—a thing that cannot be resisted—as long as this financial abuse of modern capitalism continues to exist, which is identified with the holding and controlling of money, with the governing and allotment of credit by the same men who dominate industry.

May I pause to remark that one banking firm, according to a carefully conducted investigation by the United States Government, either owns or controls directly or indirectly $40-billion worth of American industry, finance, insurance and commerce. As a matter of fact, not one-tenth of American industry is free from the domination of those who hold and control money, of those who govern credit and determine its allotment.

It is almost impertinent for me to remind the erudite readers that the money lords of America —and I mean those who create credit, putting it into the stream of circulation today and withdrawing it suddenly from that same stream tomorrow — have manipulated more than $500-billion worth of credit in America since 1913 with the resultant inflations and deflations, periods of prosperity and depression which followed in its wake.

No wonder His Holiness calls this power—this despotic economic domination which is evident to all people and suffered by countless millions—an irresistible power—for the financial lords who dominate industry in the background also dominate prices, production and consumption even though wages are raised to no avail. It is not necessary to reflect at this juncture on the fact that they who create credit and issue it into the stream of circulation have varied their creation from ten to forty-three times the value of the assets which they had in their vaults, always charging interest on this created money as if it were real money represented by real assets.

Nor is it necessary to reflect upon the history of the seven depressions which have scourged us during this present century when the lenders of credit money suddenly and drastically recalled their loans made payable in actual dollars as soon as the peak of production and consumption had been reached, with the result that the borrowers were unable to repay real money for the credit loaned to them and consequently found themselves necessitated to hand over their factories, homes, farms and businesses which had been placed as security for the loans.

Not only through not paying just wages to the laborer was wealth concentrated. Factual evidence presented by the United States Government indicates that the main channel through which wealth was concentrated was and still is the channel by which the private creators of money and of credit are enabled, through the existence of a privileged law, to confiscate property when payments in dollars for credit loans are not available.

This is a factual assertion which no informed person may gainsay.

According to my process of thinking, and basing my judgment upon the plain, unvarnished and categoric statement of Pius XI to the effect that this economic despotism is *irresistible*, with its concentration of wealth in the hands of a few *as long as money is held and controlled and credit determined by the money lords*, there is no such thing as raising wages to an equitable living standard as long as this chief abuse of modern capitalism is permitted to obtain.

(To be continued)

Father Coughlin

EDITOR'S NOTE: On the eve of the resumption of Father Coughlin's Sunday afternoon radio broadcasts to the nation, and by way of a background preparation for his vital message on the needs of the day, the accompanying review of the whole science of social justice is particularly timely. From an address which Father Coughlin delivered before the Association of Catholic Colleges of Michigan and his recent contributions to a symposium for OUR SUNDAY VISITOR, these quotations have been compiled. Today's "Tower" editorial is the first in a series; next week Father Coughlin will discuss Social Justice as a remedy for the abuses of modern capitalism.

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, LL.D.

EDITORIAL COUNSEL

(By Permission of His Superior)

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just, living, annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with government's chief concern for the poor.

Barauch Wants War

BERNARD M. Baruch, No. 1 Big Shot for the international murder profiteers, is out to sell the United States another war. He did an excellent job of just such salesmanship 25 years ago.

Back from a round of "secret diplomatic visits on behalf (he says) of this country," Baruch reports to President Roosevelt that unless we, at once, spend $7½-billion with his friends the armament makers, that Madman Hitler will "invade South America"—and then where will we be?

Sometimes, Barney is comical—even while he is carrying out the protocols' program of destroying Christian civilization.

When Communist Russia—and her internationalist financial backers—were cheated out of their war by the peace of Munich, SOCIAL JUSTICE warned that they'd start on America. Our inaccuracy was that they were already at work.

The unaccountable climb in the stock market is traceable largely to heavy foreign buying as those privy to Baruch's confidences abroad, and later some banking friends here at home, learned of Barney's plans to arm the United States.

It is much easier to push a fully armed nation into war than an unprepared one.

Furthermore, Baruch's man Friday (Churchill) and his Wednesday afternoon matinee idol (Tony Eden) have been set to work boring from within the British cabinet to discredit the "obstructionist" Chamberlain.

Furthermore, Mr. Baruch's international brothers, victims of Germany's race persecution, will never rest until a shambles is made of the new Germany, as they once tried to do before with the old German Empire. Behind the British-German trade rivalry which plunged the world into that war a generation ago were twin financial branches of the same breed of internationalists. What they lost in the wiping out of their commercial and industrial investments they more than recouped in the profits from war.

Now, these blood leeches want it all over again. What is not so funny is that they'll probably get it. Barney is a good salesman.

A Word About O'Connor

THE country in general (and the political commentator of SOCIAL JUSTICE was no exception) has fallen into the fallacious assumption that loss of the Democratic nomination would cost Congressman John J. O'Connor his chairmanship of the powerful House Rules Committee, even though he were returned to Congress in the November election. Really, it was the wish-thinking of the O'Connor opposition which disseminated this heresy. None went further than the "leftist" *Philadelphia Record* which jubilated:

"After all the pundits have had their say, the people of the Sixteenth have rearranged the political picture in a way that makes sense. O'Connor is out. He will not go back to Congress."

Without doubt Mr. O'Connor's friends in the Sixteenth are much better informed than the Philadelphia editorial writer, but just to keep the record straight (no pun intended), it ought to be said that—

First, Mr. O'Connor, while running on the Republican ticket, is also a candidate on an independent Democratic ticket "the Andrew Jackson party"; and

Second, Committees and Chairmen *are elected by the House of Representatives.* Therefore, if Mr. O'Connor, who is a veteran member of Congress, is returned to membership in that body—as he most likely will be—his friends on the Democratic side together with the entire Republican membership have both the authority, and probably the intention, to re-elect him Chairman of the Rules Committee!

Meanwhile, the Communist Party in New York has officially endorsed Mr. Fay, the New Deal's Democratic candidate. Let the people of New York's Sixteenth district decide.

Beyond Dictatorship

THERE is tremendous import in the obscure news paragraphs of recent days about a new constitution for Italy. Most of the newspapers, obsessed with the superficial aspects of "regulations concerning Jews," all but missed its whole significance. Actually, it signalizes *the end of dictatorship for Italy!*

Dr. J. S. Barnes—whose intelligent discussions of foreign affairs in recent editions of SOCIAL JUSTICE have put our readers miles ahead of the newspaper reading public—has a remarkably clear and readable account of this revolutionary development in today's edition. (See Page 3).

It answers the questions one so often hears, or asks: "Who will succeed the dictators?—After Mussolini, what?" In the case of Italy at any rate the answer appears to be that Mussolini's "successor" is to be a functioning corporative state. The rights of all minorities are to be equally assured, free of the intrigues of self-seeking politicians who are the blight of democracies, free of the absolutism of dictatorship, yet guaranteeing the balance of social justice between all classes. Whether it will continue to work remains for future historians. It CAN WORK, and that is the important thing.

Thus, viewing Italy, we complete a cycle—first a *laissez faire* attitude toward social injustice which breeds Communism; then radical attempts at a quick cure through red revolution (which never under heaven ever built a constructive social order, and never will); a strong dictatorship imposed to avert the wreckage of Communism; and then, the emergency ended, an ordered state of society with the dictator turning over the government to a Christian corporative state.

What happens after dictatorship, therefore, *depends upon the dictator!* In the case of Russia, a hopeless disorder is perpetuated upon the uncertain rule of terror and the specious philosophy of a living lie; in Germany, under a continuing emergency, the Chancellor works toward some social corporative objective; but in Portugal under Dr. Salazar and now in Italy under Mussolini, "dictatorship" is used as a period of social reconstruction preliminary to the Corporate State.

Communism, of its own nature, simply cannot work in practice anywhere. The ideal of democracy—which politicians have all but wrecked in the western world—is hopelessly out of the question for most European states. Dictatorship, as the Italian experiment proves, can be utilized as a transition to a better social order.

Would anything of that sort work here? Portugal is a tiny state; Italy, comparatively, is a small compact unit; more important, they are a single people, like the Germans. For all their geographical and provincial differences, the Italian people from the tip of the boot to the Tyrol understand an "Italian idea."

Just what, on the other hand, IS an American? Can he cherish, for example, any hyphenated allegiance—can he be a "bundist" who is racially a German first and a patriotic American last? Is he a Polish, or Italian, or Spanish "loyalist," or any other alien assimilable? Or must he be exclusively Colonial English, provably descended from the first families of America, and so divinely ordained forever to be the "American norm"? Is the American an internationalist, or an uncurbed individualist like a pioneer plainsman? Does the Melting Pot still melt, or has it clogged up?

These things will have to be clearly resolved. Until we get *a national American conscience* more sharply defined than now, we will increasingly become prey to spy scares as one set of alien allegiances conspires against another for advantage in the American picture.

What does America mean to YOU? What IS an American?

A brief generation ago, any school boy could have written a clear—and correct—answer to that. Now, one is not so sure. Thousands of "Americans"—we almost said millions—do not hold any respect for America except as a gloriously free place to live, or an opportunity to propagandize their pet brand of political or economic theories. Thousands upon thousands of them do not even essay the formality of asking for their first papers; not even citizens, *they have no intention of becoming citizens!* How many labor agitators, how many men in that picket line—in your own community—are citizens of the United States? FIND OUT!

Must America repeat the costly experiences of these older and wiser lands, running the whole gamut of terrorism and waste and destruction, before we can "come out on the other side"? Will confusion created by propaganda, and *laissez faire,* lead to Communism, so that some American dictator will have to take hold here to save us from the complete wreck that Communism would inescapably entail?

These are, almost, futile speculations. We are still short of actually beginning in earnest upon this fateful cycle. We still have the *fiction* of democracy; we have the opportunity to bring about the *reality.* But Communism calling itself "democracy," or even "Liberalism," is not the way.

Birthday Parties

IN many parts of the country birthday parties for Father Coughlin will again contribute their proceeds to the broadcasting fund. SOCIAL JUSTICE regrets that, owing to the deadline necessary to care for its circulation, many committees do not have their plans completed in time for publicity in this National Weekly.

We bespeak the support of all these enterprises undertaken by the good friends of Father Coughlin and the supporters of Social Justice. Having the definite objective in each case of supporting the broadcast fund, these parties have the full approval of Father Coughlin and SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Chicago pays honor to Father Coughlin in a mammouth birthday party and dance on Saturday, October 22, at the Towertown Club, 820 Tower Court. The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth floors have been reserved and a seven piece dance orchestra has been engaged. The entire proceeds will go to the broadcasting fund.

New York believers in social justice have fallen into line with plans for one of the largest "turnouts" yet to be held on the birthday of Father Coughlin in that metropolis. The birthday ball will be held in the Yorkville Casino on the evening of Tuesday, October 25th. Music will be furnished by the 12-piece orchestra of Shaun Hayes.

The New York committee includes Rev. Father James Keelon, St. Francis of Assisi Church, Shakespeare Avenue, Bronx, as honorary chairman; Emil Wildermuth, chairman; Mrs. John J. Lynden, treasurer; Miss Evelyn Stirbis, secretary; hall and publicity, Messers. P. Walsh, G. McCormack and H. Byrne; ticket committee, H. Batterton, Mr. McGowan and J. Lynden.

YOU STILL HAVE TIME

To Win $3,000.00 In Cash!

The last question-answer competition to be conducted by SOCIAL JUSTICE will come to an end at Midnight, Saturday, October 29.

At that hour the great "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest will close and all returns must be in or postmarked.

With 159 cash prizes totaling $7,000.00 to be won, only a few weeks after October 29 the winners will be announced and the prizes distributed.

All 50 questions are printed on the inside pages of this section. This is done so that readers already entered can complete their sets of 50 answers and qualify for the prizes.

It is also done for the benefit and accommodation of those who delayed their entrance into the contest until the very last.

You can enter the "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest NOW—and win the Grand Prize of $3,000.00; the Second Prize of $1,400.00; the Third Prize of $1,000.00 or any of the remaining 156 Cash Awards.

BUT—TO WIN—

YOU MUST ENTER NOW — OR BEFORE MIDNIGHT OF SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29!

That is the "deadline"—the last hour. All letters containing answers to the questions MUST be postmarked at or before that hour in order to qualify for the prizes.

This gives you ample time to make your selections—and also to OBTAIN YOUR TWO YEARLY OR FOUR HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SOCIAL JUSTICE WHICH ARE NECESSARY, UNDER THE RULES, TO QUALIFY YOU FOR THE AWARDS.

Now, do not wait until the last hour. You might mislay your SOCIAL JUSTICE. Anything might happen to prevent you later on—and that could cause you the loss of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH.

Remember—anybody can win a SOCIAL JUSTICE contest prize. In past competitions 883 readers from many walks of life romped off with cash and automobile prizes. No special education required. Just a fair knowledge of social justice, the contents of our SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine, and of Christianity (non-sectarian).

Now is the time for you to enter. To delay might prove a mistake. This very hour, go to work on the first few. Notice how easy it is to select what you consider the proper answer. All questions are easy—but not TOO easy. Just a little thought for a few minutes each day and—

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH CAN BE YOURS AS EASILY AS THAT OF ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE CONTEST!

LET A FRIEND USE THIS EXTRA COUPON

"Contest Editor," SOCIAL JUSTICE, Royal Oak, Michigan

Following are my selections of answers to all 50 questions of the "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest. I am enclosing $2.50, payment in full.

No. 1	For Question No. 1 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 26	For Question No. 26 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 2	For Question No. 2 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 27	For Question No. 27 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 3	For Question No. 3 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 28	For Question No. 28 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 4	For Question No. 4 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 29	For Question No. 29 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 5	For Question No. 5 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 30	For Question No. 30 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 6	For Question No. 6 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 31	For Question No. 31 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 7	For Question No. 7 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 32	For Question No. 32 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 8	For Question No. 8 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 33	For Question No. 33 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 9	For Question No. 9 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 34	For Question No. 34 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 10	For Question No. 10 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 35	For Question No. 35 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 11	For Question No. 11 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 36	For Question No. 36 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 12	For Question No. 12 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 37	For Question No. 37 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 13	For Question No. 13 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 38	For Question No. 38 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 14	For Question No. 14 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 39	For Question No. 39 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 15	For Question No. 15 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 40	For Question No. 40 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 16	For Question No. 16 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 41	For Question No. 41 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 17	For Question No. 17 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 42	For Question No. 42 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 18	For Question No. 18 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 43	For Question No. 43 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 19	For Question No. 19 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 44	For Question No. 44 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 20	For Question No. 20 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 45	For Question No. 45 I Select Answer No. ☐
No. 21	For Question No. 21 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 46	For Question No. 46 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 22	For Question No. 22 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 47	For Question No. 47 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 23	For Question No. 23 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 48	For Question No. 48 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 24	For Question No. 24 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 49	For Question No. 49 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 25	For Question No. 25 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 50	For Question No. 50 I Select Answer No. . . ☐

MY NAME IS_____

MY ADDRESS IS_____

TOWN OR CITY_____ STATE_____

IF ENTERING NOW, FILL IN THIS COUPON AND RETURN WITH $2.50 (PLUS $6.00 COVERING SUBSCRIPTIONS.)

IF ALREADY ENTERED FILL IN FROM WHERE YOU LEFT OFF.

Here They Are!

GRAND PRIZE	**$3,000.00**
Second Prize	$1,400.00
Third Prize	$1,000.00
Fourth Prize	$300.00
Fifth Prize	$200.00
4 of $25.00 ea.	$100.00
50 of $10.00 ea.	$500.00
100 of $5.00 ea.	$500.00
TOTAL	$7,000.00

TO THOSE ALREADY ENTERED

If you have been regularly sending in your weekly coupons, your set should be now complete up to and including Question No. 28. The last PAIR of questions, 27 and 28, appeared in our last week's issue, October 10.

Unless you are paid up in full, you have remitted a total of $1.40. That leaves $1.10 to be sent in to make up the total of $2.50.

All right—

Just fill in your answers to the remaining 22 questions, starting with No. 29, on the large coupon on this page and send it in with $1.10 in coin, check or money order—not stamps. Then your set will be complete and duly qualified for the prizes.

If you entered and fell behind with your returns, just start on the large coupon where you left off—if you remember—and remit five cents for each of the remaining questions. If you don't remember, start all over again. Fill in your answers to the 50 questions from top to bottom and send them in with $2.50. That's the one we'll consider in your file for the prizes.

Remember—your letter containing solutions MUST be postmarked at or before Midnight, Saturday, October 29.

USE THIS FORM FOR YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS

Official "Christian Front" Contest Subscription Form

CONTEST EDITOR, SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Royal Oak, Michigan.

Date_____

Following are the names and addresses of_____ new subscribers to SOCIAL JUSTICE. I am also enclosing my remittance of $6.00 covering either the TWO YEARLY subscriptions or the FOUR HALF-YEARLY subscriptions, and I understand that this, together with my Coupon Remittances totaling $2.50 will qualify me for the prizes and will also entitle me to a copy of Father Coughlin's "Sixteen Radio Lectures, 1938 Series."
(how many?)

SUBSCRIBER'S NAME _____ City_____

ADDRESS _____ State_____

Yearly ☐ Half-yearly ☐

SUBSCRIBER'S NAME _____ City_____

ADDRESS _____ State_____

Yearly ☐ Half-yearly ☐

SUBSCRIBER'S NAME _____ City_____

ADDRESS _____ State_____

Yearly ☐ Half-yearly ☐

SUBSCRIBER'S NAME _____ City_____

ADDRESS _____ State_____

Yearly ☐ Half-yearly ☐

YOUR OWN NAME HERE

MY NAME IS _____ City_____

MY ADDRESS IS _____ State_____

DEADLINE!

$7,000.00 IN CASH WAITING

"CHRISTIAN FRONT" CONTEST CLOSES MIDNIGHT, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29

QUESTION NO. 1

WHO FIRST TAUGHT THE DOCTRINE OF THE LIVING WAGE?

1. Karl Marx
2. Leo XIII
3. Jesus Christ
4. Pius IX
5. Henry George
6. Lenin
7. Mussolini
8. George Bernard Shaw

QUESTION NO. 2

WHAT ALONE MAKES A DEMOCRATIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT POSSIBLE IN THE UNITED STATES?

1. The United States Senate
2. The Supreme Court
3. The House of Representatives
4. The Chief Executive
5. The Constitution
6. Free elections
7. Christianity
8. Temperament of the American people

QUESTION NO. 3

WHAT IS AMERICA'S STRONGEST SAFEGUARD AGAINST COMMUNISM?

1. The Constitution
2. The United States Army
3. The United States Navy
4. Fascism
5. Protestantism
6. Catholicism
7. A Christian Front
8. Abundance of natural wealth
9. The American form of government
10. American capitalism

QUESTION NO. 4

OF FASCISM AND COMMUNISM WHY IS FASCISM THE LESSER OF TWO EVILS?

1. Fascism guarantees free elections
2. Fascism permits freedom of political action
3. Fascism recognizes private ownership of property
4. Fascism is against war
5. Fascism is by nature more secure financially
6. Fascism permits free exercise of religion
7. Fascism is more representative of the people
8. Fascism teaches the state exists for the individual

QUESTION NO. 5

WHO IS FRANK HAGUE?

1. Police commissioner of Newark, New Jersey
2. Mayor of Jersey City
3. Mayor of Trenton, New Jersey
4. C.I.O. Organizer
5. Safety Commissioner of Jersey City
6. New York World's Fair Executive
7. Governor of Massachusetts
8. Police chief of Philadelphia

QUESTION NO. 6

JOHN L. LEWIS IS HEAD OF WHICH INDUSTRIAL UNION?

1. United Automobile Workers
2. Longshoremen
3. Maritime workers
4. Steel workers
5. Typographers
6. United Mine workers
7. Textile workers
8. C.I.O.

QUESTION NO. 7

OF WHAT NATIONALITY IS FRANCISCO FRANCO?

1. Italian
2. Jewish
3. Spanish
4. Portuguese
5. German
6. French
7. Swedish
8. Swiss
9. Belgian
10. Dutch

QUESTION NO. 8

WHAT IS THE GREATEST CONTRIBUTING CAUSE OF OUR ECONOMIC MISERY?

1. Communism
2. Fascism
3. Nazism
4. The New Deal
5. Hooverism
6. Overproduction of goods
7. Financial capitalism

QUESTION NO. 9

WHO PRINCIPALLY OWNS THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS?

1. The House of Morgan
2. The United States Government
3. The Rothschilds
4. Private corporations
5. The Bank of England
6. The Bank of France
7. The American people
8. The state governments

QUESTION NO. 10

WHY IS COMMUNISM ANTI-CHRISTIAN?

1. Communism is opposed to education
2. Communism aims at abolition of private ownership of property
3. Communism is opposed to Fascism which is completely Christian
4. Christ was a fascist
5. Christianity believes in exploiting the workers
6. Christianity upholds abuses of industrial capitalism

QUESTION NO. 11

WHAT IS THE PRINCIPAL REQUIRED CHARACTERISTIC OF A POLITICAL PARTY?

1. That its leaders be Christian in principle and practice
2. That it be well financed
3. That it be anti-Communist
4. That it uphold the Constitution
5. That it cater principally to the middle class
6. That it uphold a just form of Capitalism
7. That it defeat class hatred
8. That it grant to labor a just, annual living wage

QUESTION NO. 12

WHY CAN COMMUNISM NEVER BE CALLED DEMOCRACY?

1. Because its opposite, Fascism, is democratic
2. Because democracy cannot exist without Christianity
3. Because democracy means only "rule of the majority"
4. Because Communism is totalitarian
5. Because democracy grants complete liberty of action and communism does not
6. Because there can be no persecution under a democracy
7. Because it is impossible for a governing Communist majority to be just
8. Because Communism is anti-God

QUESTION NO. 13

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A $10-FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE AND A UNITED STATES $1-BILL?

1. The $10-note is national currency and the $1-bill is not
2. The $1-bill is backed by gold and the $10-note is not
3. The $10-note is backed by silver and the $1-bill is not
4. The $1-bill is burdened with interest and the $10-note is not
5. The $10-note is burdened with interest and the $1-bill is not
6. The $10-note is legal tender and the $1-bill is not
7. The $1-bill is backed by Government bonds and the $10-note is not
8. The $1-bill is credit money and the $10-note is not

QUESTION NO. 14

WHAT IS THE PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF THE SPLIT IN THE RANKS OF THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS?

1. Scheming capitalists
2. Fascism
3. Communism
4. Unemployment
5. The W.P.A.
6. The Labor Relations Board
7. The Roosevelt Depression
8. Domination of John L. Lewis

QUESTION NO. 15

WHAT IS SOVEREIGN POWER?

1. The right to rule
2. The divine right to rule
3. A power belonging to a whole people
4. A power enjoyed by a majority
5. A power enjoyed by a minority
6. A power enjoyed only by a monarchy
7. A power enjoyed only by a republic
8. A power enjoyed only by a democracy

QUESTION NO. 16

WHAT IS A "CONTINENTAL"?

1. A Federal Reserve Bank note
2. A $50-bill
3. A $100-bill
4. Confederate money
5. The earliest United States currency
6. Counterfeit money
7. Credit money
8. Legal tender

QUESTION NO. 17

WHO FIRST SAID: "WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE"?

1. Earl Browder
2. Herbert Spencer
3. Pope Leo XIII
4. John Stuart Mill
5. Friedrich Engels
6. Lenin
7. Karl Marx
8. Trotzky
9. Voltaire
10. Henry George

QUESTION NO. 18

WHICH FORM OF GOVERNMENT DOES FATHER COUGHLIN THINK BEST?

1. Monarchical (absolute)
2. Monarchical (limited)
3. Republican
4. Corporate state
5. Democratic
6. Totalitarian
7. Socialistic

QUESTION NO. 19

APPLICATION OF WHAT CHRISTIAN VIRTUE WOULD ESTABLISH SOCIAL JUSTICE ON EARTH?

1. Charity
2. Hope
3. Faith
4. Temperance
5. Chastity
6. Benevolence
7. Fortitude
8. Justice
9. Prudence
10. Piety

QUESTION NO. 20

HOW MANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS ARE THERE?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four
5. Five
6. Six
7. Seven
8. Eight
9. Nine
10. Ten
11. Eleven
12. Twelve

QUESTION NO. 21

WHAT IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL FORM OF HUMAN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC UNION?

1. The vertical labor union
2. The craft labor union
3. The C.I.O.
4. The A. F. of L.
5. The Corporation
6. The totalitarian state
7. The Guild
8. The Roman Catholic Church
9. The Protestant Churches
10. Jewry

QUESTION NO. 22

WHO WAS THE AUTHOR OF "QUADRAGESIMO ANNO"?

1. Pope Leo XIII
2. Mussolini
3. Karl Marx
4. Pope Pius X
5. Leon Trotzky
6. Hilaire Belloc
7. Pope Pius XI
8. Pope Benedict XV
9. Pope Leo IX
10. The author of "Mein Kampf"

QUESTION NO. 23

NAME ONE COUNTRY WHICH HAS THE CORPORATE STATE FORM OF GOVERNMENT?

1. Norway
2. Ireland
3. France
4. Switzerland
5. Turkey
6. Portugal
7. New Zealand
8. Poland
9. Albania
10. Persia

QUESTION NO. 24

WHAT WORD BEST CHARACTERIZES THE GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE OF THE C.I.O.?

1. Democratic
2. Autocratic
3. Demagogic
4. Plutocratic
5. Dictatorial
6. Constitutional
7. Autonomous
8. Monarchical
9. Corporative
10. Representative

QUESTION NO. 25

WHY WILL THERE ALWAYS BE A JEWISH-CHRISTIAN QUESTION?

1. Jews and Christians differ in spiritual objectives
2. Christians are instinctively greedy
3. Jews are instinctively greedy
4. Christians desire persecution of Jews for its own sake
5. Jews desire persecution of Christians for its own sake
6. Communism bred the Jewish-Christian problem
7. Fascism bred the Jewish-Christian problem
8. Jews are internationalists while Christians are more patriotic to their respective States

QUESTION NO. 26

WHY IS FATHER COUGHLIN NOT AN ANTI-SEMITE?

1. He does not believe Jews were not wholly responsible for the great war
2. He opposes only Jewry as an international economic system
3. He is unChristian in his enmity to Aryans individually
4. He does not believe non-Aryans not predatory
5. He does not believe the Jewish masses are unprejudiced by their leaders
6. He is a Catholic priest
7. He believes there is no Jewish problem Jews could not themselves solve
8. He admires Jewish energy and ability

QUESTION NO. 27

WHAT ALONE CAN STAVE OFF REVOLUTION AND DICTATORSHIP IN AMERICA?

1. Education
2. Christianity
3. Pay off government bonds with Treasury credit
4. Isolationism
5. International economic alliances
6. Free trade
7. High protective tariff
8. Just wages to all workers
9. Imprisonment of all Communists
10. Imprisonment of all Fascists

QUESTION NO. 28

NAME ONE THING A GOOD CHRISTIAN CANNOT BE?

1. A member of the A. F. of L.
2. A member of the C.I.O.
3. A Fascist
4. An admirer of Jewry
5. An evolutionist
6. A member of the American League for Peace and Democracy
7. A New Dealer
8. A Socialist

QUESTION NO. 29

WHAT PRIMARILY CAUSES PRICES TO RISE?

1. An increase in the amount of money in circulation
2. A decrease in the amount of money in circulation
3. A stabilization of the amount of money in circulation
4. An increase of commodity production
5. A decrease of commodity production
6. Tightening of bank credit
7. Stock and bond speculation
8. Manipulation of foreign exchange

QUESTION NO. 30

WHO OR WHAT HAS BEEN THE "SAVIOR" OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE GREAT DEPRESSION BEGAN?

1. The President
2. The Congress
3. The Bankers
4. The Farmers
5. The Labor Unions
6. The House of Representatives
7. The Senate
8. The Supreme Court

883 READERS HAVE WON SOCIAL JUSTICE CONTEST

You Should Win — NOW!

If you have been a contestant in past SOCIAL JUSTICE competitions and did not land "in the money," it should be easier for you to win this time than ever before. It is no secret that the number of contestants this time is far less than in any previous contest. The reason for this is that many persons seem frightened at the thought of asking friends or relatives to subscribe for a newspaper or magazine. This fact is bound to reduce the number of contestants and, therefore, reduce in proportion the competition for the prizes. Of course, this is no guarantee that you actually will win. The awards are made strictly on the basis of individual coupons. However, it is a mathematical fact that the less persons entered, the greater the probability of each contestant being a winner. Does this mean anything to you? Then, enter, get your subscriptions and strike for victory.

QUESTION NO. 31

WHAT IS THE CHRISTIAN CONCEPTION OF THE PRIMARY RIGHT OF PROPERTY?

1. The right to destroy
2. The right to acquire by confiscation
3. The right to use
4. The right to use common property for private gain
5. The right to own
6. The right to bequeath

QUESTION NO. 32

WHAT IS THE CHIEF CHARACTERISTIC OF THE CORPORATE STATE?

1. Dictatorship of the proletariat
2. Collective security
3. Totalitarianism
4. Representative government on an organic basis
5. Close relationship with the Guild
6. Industrial oligarchy
7. Fascism
8. Syndicalism

QUESTION NO. 33

WHO FIRST ADVOCATED A HUGE STATE BANK WITH BRANCHES IN EVERY FACTORY?

1. Bernard Baruch
2. Meyer A. Rothschild
3. Trotzky
4. Stalin
5. Lenin
6. Litvinov
7. Earl Browder
8. John L. Lewis

QUESTION NO. 34

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF ONE WHO POSSESSES MONEY?

1. The community owes him receipts for wealth
2. He is only in a position to barter
3. He and the community are both debtor and creditor of each other to the extent of the amount of money involved
4. He is a debtor of wealth to the community
5. He owns wealth
6. He is a creditor of wealth by the community

QUESTION NO. 35

WHAT IS THE GREATEST OBSTACLE TO A UNITED CHRISTIAN FRONT?

1. Indifference of the Catholic Hierarchy
2. Apathy of the Catholic Press
3. Apathy of the Protestant Press
4. Communistic propaganda
5. Citizens lack true knowledge of Catholicism
6. Protestant prejudice against Catholicism
7. Fascist propaganda
8. Decadence of Protestant religions
9. Indifference of all Christian youth
10. Protestant co-operation with Jewish elements

QUESTION NO. 36

WHICH PRESIDENT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ISSUANCE OF "GREENBACKS"?

1. Ulysses S. Grant
2. Chester A. Arthur
3. William Henry Harrison
4. James K. Polk
5. John Tyler
6. Andrew Johnson
7. Abraham Lincoln
8. Theodore Roosevelt
9. Andrew Jackson

QUESTION NO. 37

WHICH LAW CAN ALONE BRING ABOUT TRUE CONCORD AND STABILITY ON EARTH?

1. Law of supply and demand
2. Law of charity
3. Law of might over right
4. Law of justice
5. Law of compensation
6. Canon law
7. Law of the Prophets
8. Law of self-preservation
9. International law

QUESTION NO. 38

WHAT IS BEHIND THE WORLD-WIDE PROPAGANDA TO ABOLISH CAPITALISM?

1. Desire to raise standards of living for the masses
2. Desire to make nations more democratic
3. Desire of internationalists to take over power
4. Desire for more representative government
5. Desire for an honest money system
6. Desire to square status of nations in keeping with science and invention
7. Knowledge that capitalism, as an economic system, has failed
8. Desire for an equal distribution of wealth among all classes

QUESTION NO. 39

NAME ONE ERROR OF MODERN CAPITALISM?

1. It does not in its concept include the right to private property
2. All of its assets have been dishonestly acquired
3. It believes in coinage and regulation of money by Congress
4. It usurps tools of production
5. It believes in a wide diffusion of property ownership
6. It necessarily means the right to own private property
7. It never borrows money at interest for productive purposes
8. It maintains a policy of excessively high wages to workers

QUESTION NO. 40

NAME ONE CAUSE OF AMERICA'S FAILURE TO RECOVER PROSPERITY?

1. Too much money in circulation
2. Not enough government bonds sold to banks
3. Failure of 1938 crops
4. Commodity prices held to a too low level
5. Too little investment of private capital in industry
6. Too much investment of bank funds in industry
7. Too high wages paid to labor
8. Too many American goods exported to foreign countries

QUESTION NO. 41

WHAT IS AN EX-JEW?

1. One who has sworn allegiance to a Fascist ruler
2. One who has sworn allegiance to any ruler or government
3. One who has married a Gentile
4. One who fails regularly to attend Jewish religious services
5. One who has become completely estranged from Judaism as a religion
6. One who has forsworn the Jewish race
7. One who believes the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" to be authentic

QUESTION NO. 42

WHAT IS THE CHIEF METHOD USED BY INTERNATIONAL BANKERS TO WIN WORLD CONTROL?

1. Promotion of general prosperity
2. Placing human tools in "key" positions
3. Favoring Fascist regimes
4. Feigning a desire for true democracy
5. Sowing confusion among nations
6. Stabilizing international exchange of currencies
7. Urging general disarmament
8. Drawing youth away from national sentiment
9. Failing to support Communism
10. Developing national patriotism

QUESTION NO. 43

NAME ONE PRINCIPLE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE?

1. License of conscience and education
2. Prohibition of tax-exempt bonds
3. Restitution to Congress of its sole privilege of coining and regulating money
4. Control of public property for private good
5. Subscription of wealth as well as men in time of war
6. Stabilization of the expense of existence
7. Nationalization of important private resources
8. National prosperity by means of high taxation
9. A government-licensed central bank
10. A just, living, monthly wage

QUESTION NO. 44

WHAT HAS PROVEN THE BEST WAY TO SHATTER THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED STATES?

1. Issue "greenbacks"
2. Issue limited number of national bank notes
3. Convert balances to gold; then move gold out of the country
4. Curtail crop production to a minimum
5. Increase crop production so as to lower prices of commodities
6. Increase bank credit for industrialists
7. Decrease bank credit for industrialists
8. Increase issue of silver certificates

QUESTION NO. 45

WHO WAS THE "FATHER OF OUR NATIONAL DEBT"?

1. Alexander Hamilton
2. Thomas Jefferson
3. Robert Morris
4. Andrew Jackson
5. Aaron Burr
6. Benjamin Franklin
7. George Washington
8. John Randolph

QUESTION NO. 46

UPON WHAT DOES GENUINE DEMOCRACY PRIMARILY DEPEND?

1. Rule of the majority
2. Rule of a minority
3. Representative government
4. International good will
5. Sound religious and moral principles of citizens
6. A portion of the currency superintended by the government
7. Universal suffrage
8. Selective suffrage

QUESTION NO. 47

TO WHAT DOES FATHER COUGHLIN PRIMARILY ATTRIBUTE THE PRESENT WAR CONFUSION IN EUROPE?

1. To the rise of Communism
2. To the rise of Fascism
3. To the rise of Nazism
4. To evil plotting of international bankers in 1919
5. To cruel provisions of the Treaty of Versailles
6. To international Communistic radio and press propaganda
7. To deception by Germany
8. To the vaulting ambitions of Hitler

QUESTION NO. 48

NAME ONE THING THAT IS NOT WEALTH?

1. A loaf of bread
2. An automobile
3. A bar of gold, government ear-marked
4. A residence
5. The air
6. Fire
7. The Lord's Prayer
8. A college education
9. A first mortgage real estate bond
10. An oil well

QUESTION NO. 49

WHAT IS MEANT BY OVER-CAPITALIZATION?

1. A corporation possesses too much capital
2. A corporation possesses too little capital
3. A corporation owns too much real wealth
4. A corporation owns too little real wealth
5. A corporation possesses too much money
6. A corporation possesses too little money
7. Issuance of stock without corresponding assets in the treasury
8. Excessive increase of treasury assets without corresponding issuance of additional stock

QUESTION NO. 50

WHAT IS THE ATTITUDE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE MAGAZINE TOWARDS THE JEWS?

1. It is against them because they are Jews
2. It believes Jews and Gentiles can never live in harmony
3. It declares Jewish leaders wrote the Protocols as they acted
4. It is Fascist; therefore, anti-Semitic
5. As a religion and a race, let Jews oppose Communism and SOCIAL JUSTICE will be with them
6. It believes all scheming international bankers are Jews
7. It believes all Jews are anti-American
8. It believes all Jews are anti-God

PRIZES—THIS CAN BE YOUR TURN

RULES OF THE CONTEST

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE except employes of Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.

2. The Contest shall consist of 50 questions and run for 16 consecutive weeks beginning on July 4, 1938. Two questions each week for 15 weeks and all 50 questions to appear on the 16th week. Each question deals with Christianity, the social justice principles of Father Coughlin, or the contents of the SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine.

3. A Grand Prize of $3,000.00 will be awarded the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based on the universal doctrine of Christianity (all creeds) or the viewpoint of Father Coughlin as expressed over the radio or in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of answers, and to obtain two yearly subscriptions or four half-yearly subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine. For these the contestant shall have sent without further cost a copy of Father Coughlin's compiled 16 radio lectures of the 1938 season.

5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for Coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the Contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.

6. In event of ties additional questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

7. Do NOT decorate Coupons. Neatness will NOT count.

8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of Contest will be acknowledged.

9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of duly qualified answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set and two yearly or four half-yearly subscriptions with each set submitted shall be entitled to have a copy of Father Coughlin's 1938 Radio lectures for each set submitted.

SO CONTESTANTS MAY KNOW

1. Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the Coupons below the questions and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).

2. If you wish, you may pay in full, $2.50 NOW, and then send in your weekly coupons without further remittance.

3. In order to qualify as a prize-winner you must obtain two yearly subscriptions ($5.00 per year) or four half-yearly subscriptions ($1.50) to SOCIAL JUSTICE WITH EACH SET OF SOLUTIONS SUBMITTED. THESE SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BE SENT IN AT ANY TIME DURING THE COURSE OF THE CONTEST.

4. Each question will pertain to Christianity, (not of any particular creed), to the social justice principles laid down by Father Coughlin, or to the contents of SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine. One of the list of suggested answers underneath each question will be the best or most appropriate based upon the viewpoints of Father Coughlin or this national weekly. It is your job as a contestant to try to select that particular answer.

5. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, in addition to obtaining the above-mentioned subscriptions, each contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted. THE NET PROCEEDS OF THE CONTEST GO INTO THE BROADCASTING FUND TO ASSURE FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY ADDRESSES NEXT SEASON!

6. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3" etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

ADDRESS

CONTEST EDITOR

Social Justice

Royal Oak,

Michigan

By Entering the Contest YOU ARE HELPING AMERICA'S GREATEST CAUSE

All the net proceeds of our "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest go directly into the Broadcasting Fund whereby we are seeking to assure Father Coughlin another successful season on the airwaves of America.

Never before has this Fund been as necessary as today. Never before do the people of our country need the clear, truthful words of the Man of Royal Oak. With half the world at war or threatening to go to war; with Communists in our cities hypocritically inviting Christians to join them; with our radio and press loaded with anti-American and anti-Christian propaganda; who is there to tell the truth as Father Coughlin tells it.

As a contestant, you are helping this great cause. As a participant in this competition you are "throwing your shoulder to the wheel" for a safer America—safer from influences which would destroy it.

This is altogether apart from your desire to win the Grand Prize or any of the other prizes. Of course, you want to win. Everybody likes to win material reward for work well done.

And you CAN win. Within a few weeks you would like to receive a wire saying you had been adjudged winner of the Grand Prize of $3,000.00. Now, wouldn't you? What a question! Or the Second Prize of $1,400.00. Or the Third Prize of $1,000.00. Or any of the remaining 156 Cash Awards.

Man or woman, boy or girl, you CAN win—IF YOU ENTER NOW—BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

Then—won't it be an additional thrill for you to realize you have aided in the greatest cause for which Americans have to fight today? Won't it mean much to you that you have been part and parcel of a great campaign to keep America CLEAN of sinister, foreign influence?

Think this over—but not for long—for the days are passing—and

MIDNIGHT, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29 IS THE LAST HOUR!

"Contest Editor," SOCIAL JUSTICE, Royal Oak, Michigan

Following are my selections of answers to all 50 questions of the "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest. I am enclosing $2.50, payment in full.

No. 1	For Question No. 1 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 26	For Question No. 26 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 2	For Question No. 2 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 27	For Question No. 27 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 3	For Question No. 3 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 28	For Question No. 28 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 4	For Question No. 4 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 29	For Question No. 29 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 5	For Question No. 5 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 30	For Question No. 30 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 6	For Question No. 6 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 31	For Question No. 31 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 7	For Question No. 7 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 32	For Question No. 32 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 8	For Question No. 8 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 33	For Question No. 33 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 9	For Question No. 9 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 34	For Question No. 34 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 10	For Question No. 10 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 35	For Question No. 35 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 11	For Question No. 11 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 36	For Question No. 36 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 12	For Question No. 12 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 37	For Question No. 37 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 13	For Question No. 13 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 38	For Question No. 38 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 14	For Question No. 14 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 39	For Question No. 39 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 15	For Question No. 15 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 40	For Question No. 40 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 16	For Question No. 16 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 41	For Question No. 41 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 17	For Question No. 17 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 42	For Question No. 42 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 18	For Question No. 18 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 43	For Question No. 43 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 19	For Question No. 19 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 44	For Question No. 44 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 20	For Question No. 20 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 45	For Question No. 45 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 21	For Question No. 21 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 46	For Question No. 46 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 22	For Question No. 22 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 47	For Question No. 47 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 23	For Question No. 23 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 48	For Question No. 48 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 24	For Question No. 24 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 49	For Question No. 49 I Select Answer No. . . ☐
No. 25	For Question No. 25 I Select Answer No. . . ☐	No. 50	For Question No. 50 I Select Answer No. . . ☐

MY NAME IS _____

MY ADDRESS IS _____

TOWN OR CITY _____ STATE _____

RENEWALS COUNT!

Bear in mind that YOUR OWN subscription to SOCIAL JUSTICE counts. Also renewal of your own subscription or that of your friends also serve to qualify you for the prizes.

In the event of renewals, the new subscription will start to run from the date of expiration of current subscriptions.

USE THIS FORM FOR YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS

Official "Christian Front" Contest Subscription Form

CONTEST EDITOR, SOCIAL JUSTICE. Date _____
Royal Oak, Michigan.

Following are the names and addresses of _____ (how many?) new subscribers to SOCIAL JUSTICE. I am also enclosing my remittance of $6.00 covering either the TWO YEARLY subscriptions or the FOUR HALF-YEARLY subscriptions, and I understand that this, together with my Coupon Remittances totaling $2.50 will qualify me for the prizes and will also entitle me to a copy of Father Coughlin's "Sixteen Radio Lectures, 1938 Series."

SUBSCRIBER'S NAME _____ City _____
ADDRESS _____ State _____
Yearly ☐ Half-yearly ☐

SUBSCRIBER'S NAME _____ City _____
ADDRESS _____ State _____
Yearly ☐ Half-yearly ☐

SUBSCRIBER'S NAME _____ City _____
ADDRESS _____ State _____
Yearly ☐ Half-yearly ☐

SUBSCRIBER'S NAME _____ City _____
ADDRESS _____ State _____
Yearly ☐ Half-yearly ☐

YOUR OWN NAME HERE

MY NAME IS _____ City _____
MY ADDRESS IS _____ State _____

The Week in the Nation

LABOR

Leaders See No Union Peace Hope

Two conventions occupied the attention of American unionists this week: That of the A. F. of L. recently closed in Houston, Tex., and that of the C.I.O. called for Pittsburgh, Nov. 14.

The two conventions symbolized the rift that has cleft the labor bloc in the United States since 1935. Further, the calling of the C.I.O. conclave emphasized the intention of Chairman John L. Lewis to make permanent the breech that gave him dictatorial control over more than three million workers.

In the Federation convention, Vice President Daniel J. Tobin, head of the Teamsters' Union, led the cry for peace with the C.I.O. He protested that rank-and-file sentiment was heavily in favor of union and agreement between the two bodies of labor. But the Right Rev. C. E. Byrne, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Galveston, who addressed the convention, warned against a careless peace.

"The whole country deeply regrets the rift that has come into your ranks, *but no matter what the loss, stand for truth and principle,*" he counseled. "It may be that the old slogan is sounded, 'divide and conquer.' But principles are stronger, for they are of God and eternal; while slogans are of man's formation and like the grass of the field are here today and tomorrow cast into the fire.

"Peace is a great desire, but 'peace at any price' is always purchased at a losing price."

The same thought was voiced by Father J. W. R. Maguire, Chicago priest and friend of labor. In addressing the convention he said, concerning the rift with the C.I.O.: "I am convinced that the American Federation of Labor has tried sincerely and honestly to preserve an important principle, the principle of democracy, and at the same time keep the door open to peace... The present split in the ranks of labor is getting to amount to a national nuisance.

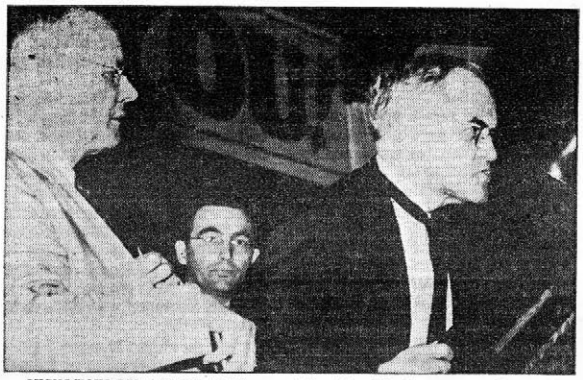
"I know where the blame lies, and I suppose that all we can do is pray that humility and a real love and devotion for the masses of the working people may finally enter a certain head."

The "certain head," none doubted, was that topped by the shaggy mane of John L. Lewis, who at that very moment was at work on his plan to freeze into permanence the labor split.

Ask Lewis to Quit

As the price of peace, the convention asked that Lewis resign as head of the C.I.O. To this Lewis in Washington replied that he would do so if President William Green of the A.F. of L. would do likewise. The strategy of Lewis, it was reported, was to step from the chairmanship nominally, but to retain sufficient dictatorial control of his union system so as to direct its destiny, and that of the A.F.L. also, in the event peace was reached.

Agitation for amity was spurred by President Roosevelt's message asking the convention to "keep open the door for peace." President Green stated that this was being done, but there would



PUGNACIOUS DELEGATE C. A. Weaver, at the A.F. of L. Convention in Houston, Tex. criticizing use of Social Security funds by the New Deal. In the center is Arthur J. Altmeyer, U. S. Social Security Board chairman. A.F. of L. President William Green is at the left. The convention rejected "peace without honor" with the C.I.O., and condemned Communism and dictatorship in the leadership of the John L. Lewis industrial union system. (Acme)

be no "peace without honor." He charged Lewis with closing the door to peace in calling the C.I.O. convention.

Calling of the C.I.O. conclave was deferred. Originally the plan was to hold the convention in September. That month however threatened dissolution of the C.I.O. as the United Auto Workers and the Ladies' Garment Workers' protested at the dictatorial tactics of Lewis.

Having sold a majority of the U.A.W. board the "truce" cooked up by Sidney Hillman and Philip Murray, however, an arrangement in which known Communists were restored to authority in the U.A.W. after having been ejected, Lewis felt the time was ripe for a convention in which he could buttress his position of dominant authority.

Meanwhile, as the battle of words raged in the press, the American people gave their own opinion of the quarrel and its leaders. In a survey conducted by the Institute of Public Opinion directed by Dr. George Gallup, it was found that 78 per cent of the voting population favored the leadership and policies of the A.F.L.'s Green; only 22 per cent that of C.I.O.'s Lewis.

Reason given was that, in the public mind, C.I.O. stood for violence and lawlessness, while the A.F.L., through harmonious labor policies, achieved greater benefits for its membership. The survey was conducted among the upper, middle, and lower income groups. They voted as follows: For Green, upper, 88 per cent; middle, 82 per cent; lower, 66 per cent. For Lewis, upper, 12 per cent; middle, 18 per cent; lower, 34 per cent.

WASHINGTON

No Help for Fascist-Red Probe

The administration has indicated flatly to the Dies committee on subversive and un-American activities that it will have to go its way alone, with no help or co-operation from Federal authorities.

This became apparent with the publication of letters from Harry Hopkins, W.P.A. head, and from Thurman Arnold, acting attorney general, to President Roosevelt, and a letter from President Roosevelt to Representative Martin Dies, committee chairman.

Dies sought the assistance of the Department of Justice and of the W. P.A. in chasing down Moscow-controlled Communists and European-controlled Fascists in this country. He sought this co-operation under a House resolution which cut the committee appropriation from $100,000 to $25,000 because the committee could expect the assistance of the Department of Justice and the F.B.I. (G-Men), in its work.

Hopkins' letter indicated that while he had offered the assistance of his department to the LaFollette committee on Civil Liberties, he would not aid the un-American committee. Implied excuse was that while he favored the Civil Liberties probe, he was against the investigation of Communists and Fascists.

Similarly the letter from Arnold employed the old stall, "if we help this committee, we'll have to help all committees, and we haven't the personnel required for such help." Arnold admitted likewise that his department had loaned men to the LaFollette committee in its effort to pave the way for C.I.O. unionization of industry.

Could Control Un-Americanism

Dies revealed that if the assistance of the executive department were forthcoming, it would be possible to draft legislation controlling some un-American activities and outlawing others. Without Federal assistance it will be impossible. The $25,000 budget is entirely inadequate in making a survey of the ramified field over which Communists and Fascists operate.

Significant in view of the Executive department's failure to lend its aid to stamping out Communism, are the hue and cry raised by the Reds as the Dies committee smoked them out of their hiding places; the Communist endorsement of the New Deal administration and of lesser New Deal luminaries.

AGRICULTURE

Wallace Fights to Save Farm Program

The 75th Congress inflicted on the farmers of America a collectivist agricultural scheme under which severe planting, growing and marketing restrictions were imposed by government with a view to controlling output and prices.

Bumper crops, inept management and the dissatisfaction of the growers themselves now have doomed the A.A.A. of 1938, as the measure was called, and a change of program is in prospect for the upcoming Congress.

To forestall the inevitable farm revolt, engendered in the wheat belt, the corn belt and the cotton and tobacco belt, Secretary Wallace a fortnight ago changed the lineup of the agriculture department. His intent was to reorganize his department in such a manner as to bring about the ultimate efficiency; to salvage what he might of the "hodge-podge" agricultural law.

The changes, effective this week, made H. R. Tolley, agriculture department spokesman and former A.A.A. administrator, chief of the Bureau of Agriculture Economics. In this job, Tolley will supervise all adjustment, conservation and marketing programs. A. G. Black, former supervisor of the department Tolley now heads, becomes head of marketing and regulatory work. R. M. Evans, Wallace's assistant, now becomes A.A.A. administrator, and H. H. Bennett, soil conservation chief assumes responsibility for operation of the land-use program.

Face Seat Loss

Those close to the department confirmed that the changes were made in part on political lines, it being the fear of the administration that large blocks of House seats in the corn and wheat states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska would be lost because of the failure of the dictatorial A.A.A.

Furthermore, it was said the reorganization will bring a new emphasis on the search for untouched domestic markets and for chemurgic uses of farm products. The action follows Wallace's almost futile attempt to wheedle foreign markets, operating within the maze of reciprocal trade agreements negotiated by State Secretary Cordell Hull.

In prospect for the next Congressional session, Washingtonians see a renewed effort to pass the Massingale-Eicher cost-of-production farm bill.

This measure, which missed passage by a narrow margin in the welter of debate on the "hodge-podge" A.A.A., proposes, simply, to give the farmer the cost of producing his crop, plus a profit for his effort—a tenent of social justice.

Provisions of C. O. P.

Cost-of-production, briefly, provides: (1), a curtailment of agriculture imports when and where necessary to fix a minimum price in the domestic market; (2), a minimum price set yearly by the agriculture department, after conferring with farm representatives, to insure the cost of production; (3), fixation of the price in interstate commerce, with prohibitions and penalties for buyers and dealers breaking the price; (4), licensing of dealers and buyers, in the manner evolved to protect wheat during the World War; (5), apportionment of products for sale at home and abroad during years of surplus, the domestic consumption to be paid for at cost of production; foreign shipments to be paid for at the world price.

The Week in the World

SPAIN

Those 'British Ships' Are Fakes

THE leftist writers in American newspapers continue to report the alleged sinking of "British ships" in the Spanish war area, giving the impression that General Franco is deliberately destroying "neutral" English vessels.

However, the concealed facts in the case are brought to light in a letter to the *London Times* by no less an authority than Sir Roger Keyes, admiral in the British fleet, who challenges the right of alien owners of all sorts of dilapidated craft running munitions into Red Spain to fly the British ensign.

Admiral Keyes states: "Everyone knows that some of this trade is conducted by mushroom companies which have acquired a number of steamers whose officers and crews receive high wages to run the 'risks,' but it is not generally known what these ships and crews are like.

"There was a time when it was universally accepted that a ship flying the Red Ensign was a well-found ship in all respects, and manned by the finest seamen in the world," says Sir Roger, who adds that the letters from British seamen in touch with the Spanish traffic are distressing to read.

"Our Bluejackets," he says, "who have had to look after the repatriated crews from some of the damaged ships, have been appalled at the type of men, of strange tongue, appearance and habits, who have been bribed to serve on some of these so-called 'British ships' . . . most of the vessels I refer to are old, ill-found and ill-manned, and thoroughly unfit for service in the British Mercantile Marine.

"In the interests of our shipowners and seamen, and the prestige of our Merchant Navy, it is surely the duty of the government to introduce legislation to put a stop to a practice which has enabled aliens legally to obtain British registration for worthless ships in order that they may make vast profits out of the Spanish war under cover of the Red Ensign and the protection of the British Navy."

Lord Apsley, member of Parliament, recently asked: "What should be said about a ship built at Newcastle, sold to the Greeks, bought by a firm of Amsterdam Jews, financed in America, manned by a crew of Finns, steered by a British mate with a pilot's certificate, and with a Scotch engineer? Should such a ship by the mere fact of being registered at Lloyd's be called a British ship?"

Enough for the alleged sinking of "British ships" but for more light on Red Spain, we refer you to an utterance of Mr. John McGovern, British Labor member of Parliament, referring to the 15,000 persons shot in "Loyalist" Spain:

"Foreign Cheka agents are in Spain and are operating by the hundreds. Cowardly assassins who are paid by the Russian Stalinist Cheka are imitating the loathsome atrocities of the Dark Ages. Steel cages are kept for men and women who are not supporters of Russian control.

"This foul work of wholesale murder is in the hands and grip of Stalin because he is furnishing military aid. "His henchmen slander, lie, misrepresent, and finally torture and murder in order to get control. A knife in the back is the method of Moscow, and I know from experience and investigation.

"When the simple appeal of the 'Popular Front' or 'United Front' or 'Democratic Front' is made, remember that behind it are the gunmen, machine-guns, knuckle-dusters, leaded batons, bloody toe-plates of boots that have kicked men and women to death, steel cages, chains, handcuffs, a lying propaganda machine that destroys the character of men and women, cemeteries of dead bodies in Spain and Russia, *and a Russian espionage machine in each country—including Great Britain and America—that has yet to be unmasked.*"

It is regretable and tragic that these facts on the Spanish civil war do not reach the reading public.

CHINA

Communists Aid Nation's Defense

THOSE who would deny that China is being materially assisted by Communist Russia in an effort to subvert the Orient are respectfully referred to an Associated Press interview by the Chinese Communist leader, Chou Enlai, who serves as a laison between the Communist forces and Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek's National government.

"The recent Chinese Communist Party Congress," he said, "formulated a political-military program to place the National government and Communist co-operation on a far-reaching, permanent basis."

Chou explained that he had just returned from Yenan, the Red stronghold in the North Shensi Province, to confer with government leaders on this program.

"Chinese Communists," he said, "propose a military program based on a conviction that the Japanese cannot conquer China in one stroke, and neither can the Chinese drive the Japanese out over night, even after the Japanese cease advancing. The Communists see China's great opportunity as coming when the Japanese advance has halted.

"If the Japanese advance can be halted before Hankow is lost, well and good. But Hankow's loss would be no reason for despair, for while the defense is proceeding, China must be organizing new regular armed forces and pressing mass organizations of the populace, not only in North China areas, but throughout the entire country, especially behind the enemy lines.

"The Communist program envisages, among other things," continues Chou, "organization of the peasantry to prevent any raw materials from reaching Japanese-controlled transportation lines, thus depriving the Japanese of economic advantages and diverting raw materials to Chinese industries."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Dual-Republic in Central Europe

THE decision of representatives of all Slovak political parties to set up a dual Czech-Slovak State on the model of former Austro-Hungarian Empire, with two independent self-governing units, but with a common president, foreign minister, war minister and minister of justice, has aroused great interest.

The new and first Prime Minister of Slovakia in the Czecho-Slovak Federal State is the vigorous Roman Catholic priest, Dr. Joseph Tiso, who stated that his first goal would be to maintain Slovakia's territorial integrity.

He will be assisted by Matuf Cernak, Minister of Education; Dr. Ferdinand Durciansky, Social Affairs and Health; Pavel Teplansky, Agriculture, Commerce and Finance; and Jan Lichner, Communications, Posts and Public Works.

In the meantime, Hungary demands some 6,000 square miles of Slovakia, which both representatives of Slovakia and the Prague government consider unreasonable. At this writing, both are deadlocked with Hungary threatening armed intervention to back-up her demands.

Ruthenia, which goes to make up the tip of Czechoslovakia, and which was promised her autonomy in 1920, was given her rights by the Prague government, and as a result her parliamentary representatives have agreed to remain with dwindling Czechoslovakia.

The new Ruthenian delegation is already participating in the Prague government's decisions.

FINANCE

Money "Orders" From 'the Chief'

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Montagu Norman, governor of the privately owned Bank of England, is expected to visit America the third week of October to confer secretly with New York bankers.

Mr. Norman is reputed to be one of the most powerful, if not the most powerful figure in England. He delights in travelling incognito and no doubt shortly after he leaves, there will be some changes in our banking practices, since he prides himself on remaining off stage and directing the actions of the dummy "fronts" whom he manipulates like the "Punch and Judy" shows of old.

The New York banks are not doing business in the usual commercial sense. They are nothing more or less than warehouses of potential credit, engines of government finance and idle powerhouses of money. Deposit turnover or velocity is the lowest on record.

The only important borrower is the United States Treasury and the forces that control the Treasury have the banks in a corner and groggy, to use fighting parlance. The Treasury has been more and more delivering telltale punches by operating through a host of subsidiary corporations. To mention only a few, the Commodity Credit Corporation helped destroy the New York acceptance business by taking over the country's cotton loans; Jesse Jones, through the financial octopus of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has been wrapping its tenacles around the railroads, small business and interior banks; the Federal Housing Administration has a pretty good grasp on the nation's real-estate mortgage business; the Farm Credit Administration has just about taken over the farm loan field, and so the list could be extended.

The same forces behind our Treasury Department are responsible for our assinine gold policy. For the month of July—the last month of known output—the gold mines of South Africa, under the complete control of the Rothschilds, produced 1,027,123 ounces, which was promptly shipped to America and paid for by the taxpayers at the rate of $35 an ounce. The gold is then buried in the ground at Fort Knox, Kentucky, while 12 million Americans are unemployed and 20 millions continue on the stark tragedy of relief, in a land teeming with plenty!

The profits from this insane gold policy amount to billions and the money is invested in American securities, thus giving the Bank of England—not the English people—a virtual strangle-hold on our great corporations.

It is this huge investment in the United States that constitutes a real menace to this country. In fact, ever since the Rothschilds obtained control over our money system in 1865, *when Lincoln was shot because he was about to upset their plans by issuing tax-free money*, we have had the Bank of England's influence in our national legislation, our elections and our foreign policy.

Yes, Mr. Norman, we shall be watching the developments that are sure to materialize after you have issued your secret instructions and departed again for London.

Exports Escape Tariff Penalty

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and president of the American Wage Earners' Protective Conference, charges the United States Treasury Department with "either ignorance or bad faith" in failing to collect anti-dumping penalties on millions of dollars worth of German exports to the United States.

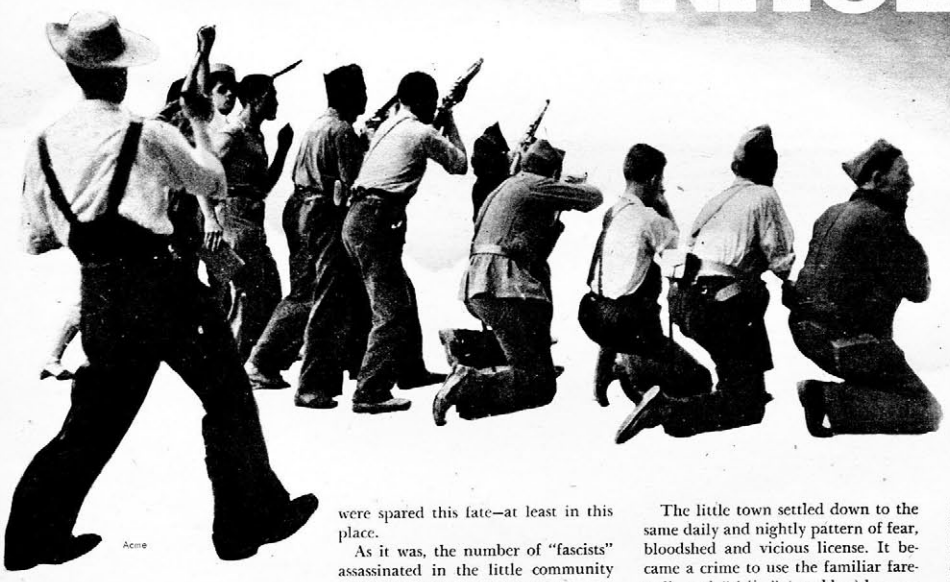
The American Wage Earners' Protective Conference is an organization of trade unions interested in maintaining a tariff on goods that compete with products made by their members, numbering more than one million.

"Dumping" is the practice of subsidizing exports so that they can be sold abroad at less than their domestic cost of production and the practice has been penalized by American tariffs since 1897. The penalty is an additional duty on imports equaling the subsidy or grant received abroad.

"The apparent position of the Treasury Department," Woll charged in a letter to the Department, "can only be considered as based on a most unusual ignorance of American and anti-dumping laws, or a deliberate attempt to nullify mandatory law which the Secretary of the Treasury is entrusted by Congress to administer in order to protect the job opportunities of America's worker.

"We again call on Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morganthau to put an end to this unwarrantable, unjustified, and unholy alliance between free and Democratic Americans and the Nazi regime with its enslaved workers and its persecuted minority races."

The SPANISH TRAGEDY



Acme

PART II

TERROR IN THE PROVINCES

by Virginia McKay

Miss McKay, governess for five motherless children of a Madrid civil engineer, went with her family to Sitges on the Mediterranean coast in the hope of escaping the disorder of civil war in the capital. Hardly had the family settled in their summer home, than Red terrorists rode into the village, burned the town's three churches and shot the Christian clergy, and ordered every home to destroy all religious articles. The Loyalists were out to "kill God" in Catholic Spain.

SEARCHES for religious articles, money, loot, compromising papers and arms went on continuously. Everywhere blue-overalled rifle-bearing militiamen stopped cars, questioned pedestrians and led people away to prison or execution. Things confiscated from houses and not appropriated by the Reds to their personal use fed huge bonfires in the streets. All cars were taken over by committees of the C.N.T., F.A.I., U.G.T., P.O.U.M. et al.

At one burning party on the beach, a large wooden statue of a saint was kicked around and the overalled mob, including some children, took turns slashing the figure's face and shouting naively insulting things into its ears. Just to the left of our villa was a community baseball field where books and personal effects were burnt in huge masses. I can yet see the burning bits of printed leaves of prayerbooks flying onto our front veranda.

The killings never stopped. Shootings at the beach became an everyday routine. Our chauffeur, after his return at 8 o'clock in the morning, related to us his forced duties of rounding up victims during the night. At first, there was a semblance of going through the motions of a trial before the workers' committees, but this lasted only two days. Thereafter, this ceremony was dispensed with and the *"paseo"* (ride) substituted. Milicianos simply broke into houses and took designated suspects for the rides, in American gangster fashion. It was a lucky thing for many that the season had not really begun and that, consequently, a great number of summer visitors who would have been abducted had they been at the seacoast, were spared this fate—at least in this place.

As it was, the number of "fascists" assassinated in the little community during my stay can be put very conservatively at forty-five. This included proprietors of medium sized or large stores, automatically labeled "exploiters of the proletariat," landlords and men or women known to have belonged to some rightist club or some religious organization. Several acquaintances of my family were shot. One of them, a coal dealer of Barcelona, was shot after his place of business had been confiscated by the Loyalists. Another, the father of ten children, was murdered during a search of his house. Even our proletarian bread boy was "liquidated" for making some pro-fascist remark.

A commotion in the house to our left, beyond the burning field, where a family of fourteen lived, brought us in horror to the window. A group of loud-voiced men, with cries, oaths and shouts, had dragged the father, the oldest boy and a priest tutor of the children, onto the street. There, without further ceremony, the three were shot and the killers went away. The old man lay face down with his arms stretched out. The son lay near him and the priest had fallen a few feet away also face down, a big dark splotch spreading out from his body. The women and some of the children came out to drag the bodies back into the house and for the rest of the night, their hysterical cries and pitiful moans subsided into the long monotone of collective Rosary prayers until early the next morning.

MOST of these murderers came from Barcelona and Murcia, a rich agricultural region south of the Catalan capital, and the focal point of anarchy in Spain. Many, of course, came from Sitges itself.

The little town settled down to the same daily and nightly pattern of fear, bloodshed and vicious license. It became a crime to use the familiar farewell word, *"Adios"* (good-bye) because it comes from the phrase meaning "may you go to God" (*Vayais a-Dios*). The official salutation was the clenched fist and the word, *"Salud!"* (health). Our cook forgot herself one day and said *"adios"* to the new bread boy. He informed her with an air of authority that this was not to be said!

Business, affected by the state of disorder, became almost dead. It was almost impossible to find silver change for even the smallest bank note. Wrecked cars were towed out of town every day after a few hours of pleasure riding by the militiamen.

The Anarchist organization—F.A.I.—the radical C.N.T., the U.G.T. and the Trotskyist P.O.U.M. (Workers' Party for Marxist Unification), all set up headquarters in the town's vacated buildings. To leave the resort or to circulate around a pass had first to be gotten from one of these committees which had superseded the civil authorities. Train travel was strictly curtailed and passengers were searched before getting on and after getting off, down to the bottoms of their pockets and purses. Women did not appear here as feminine militia, but in Barcelona they were a common sight.

Soon foodstuffs became scarcer. Eggs, butter and meats were luxuries. Other signs of war appeared. The beautiful local hotel was converted into a "Hospital of Blood." Ambulances dumped into it the wounded from the Saragossa front. Men on crutches, with bandaged faces, arms in slings or a limb missing, ceased to be something for even me to stare at.

Many of the wounded bore self-inflicted injuries. These were the ones whose revolutionary ardor and enthusiasm could not reach the point of accepting the possibility of death and danger at the front, and who preferred the lesser discomforts of a hand or foot bullet wound that would save them, at least for a time, from the trenches. Among them were many young boys, not sympathetic to the cause and forceably enlisted. Other signs of unwillingness were displayed on at least two occasions.

Groups of militia from the town and from Barcelona made a great show of going away to the Madrid front only to return the next day with excuses. In fact, whole trainloads of them came back. And when the expeditionary forces, sent to "take" the Balearic Islands, came home after suffering a crushing defeat, 11 militiamen from Sitges were missing, killed in action. To compensate, 11 "fascist" suspects from the town were shot that same night!

Long before this, foreign consuls, thoroughly alarmed, gave final repeated warnings from their Barcelona offices, to the few remaining foreigners. They urged these stubborn citizens to avail themselves of the last American, English and French warships which came into the harbor and evacuated even many Spaniards. The American consul, exasperated with my "lack of co-operation", urged me in strong terms to get out of danger. But, I had decided to stay. I had grown very fond of the Spanish family for whom I worked and thought that the trouble would be shortlived. The Spanish tragedy, furthermore, held me in a strange fascination; and, besides, I had *come to perfect my Spanish.*

BARCELONA in those days, as I observed it on my several trips there, seemed to be entirely in the hands of

the working men's committees, with the Anarchist Party playing the most important role in its dominance. Only two churches remained standing. Evidence was plain everywhere of the terrific slaughter that had followed the failure of the Nationalist uprising. Walls were pockmarked with rifle and machine gun bullets. The windows of the large telephone building had all been shattered with projectiles. A charred skeleton was all that remained of an Italian bank; the offices of the Italian steamship line were wrecked beyond recognition.

Commandeered automobiles were to be seen everywhere, generally running at unnecessarily high speeds, with horns wailing and cargoes of militiamen, brandishing their weapons in the air. The feuds between Anarchists and the Trotskyist P.O.U.M. were kept fuelled by killings because the fascists were said to be disguised as violent Anarchist trouble makers. Barcelona's government, the Generalitat, could not co-ordinate them in a united effort against the common enemy.

The large private mansions and hotels had been taken over by the militia for use as headquarters for the various committees. And their initials —F.A.I., C.N.T., U.G.T., P.O.U.M.— blazened with paint on walls and doors, showed who were in possession of the property.

One of our last frights before leaving the seacoast town occurred at midnight in our own house. We were awakened by knockings at the door and when the maid opened it, an uncle of the family slipped in. Dressed in disheveled clothes and with a look of horror, he related how he had witnessed two frightful spectacles in Barcelona the afternoon before. A group of 50 or more fascists had been shot across the street from where he lived. The men—young, old, middle aged—had been lined up against a wall and mowed down with rifle and pistol fire by a large mob of militiamen. In all kinds of grotesque and macabre postures, their bodies remained where they had fallen, the uncle reported, while their common blood trickled down the gutter in scarlet rivulets.

Wishing to take his eyes from this gruesome picture, the elderly man, in a daze, left his house for a walk. A few blocks away he saw, leaning stiffly against the massive doors of the cathedral, the bodies of long-dead nuns, whose coffins had been wrenched from their tombs by the Reds and desecrated to show their contempt for religion and their filthy-minded suspicions of the private lives of these religious women. As the old man told of his experiences he seemed to sink into a stupor, worn out with the emotional strain and when finally led upstairs he looked like a man walking in a trance.

SICK of these everlasting horrors, the family decided to move back to Madrid. They were evincing some worry as to the fate of their city house, furniture and possessions. I left with the chauffeur driving the family car. The local committees had given their permission for the car to be taken to Madrid, where it was to be delivered to the authorities immediately upon arrival. The family went by train, having secured a pass to travel from the C.N.T., which the father had joined as a matter of family protection.

Before leaving, my bags were honeycombed for possible objectionable possessions by three officials at the baggage station. Out of one bag they took a book of Italian art *because it contained a picture of a madonna!* They told me that they didn't want any more of that in Spain. Then one of them in familiar language invited me to have a glass of beer.

For my own protection on the trip I stuck an American flag on the engine hood and kept my passport in my hand.

The villages through which we passed in this section of the country are fairly close together and good sized. At the entrance and exit of each one we were stopped by ubiquitous blue-overalled militiamen at the barricades, who demanded to see our papers. Many of them, unable to read, gave a foolish exhibition of pretending to inspect our papers. But they were completely won over by the American flag. All insisted upon being given the Communist salute and several of them gave us unasked for talks about their ideas.

Walls everywhere were plastered with anti-fascist posters, depicting the Nationalists as human-eating monsters and displaying as venerable the fathers of the "International Workers' Revolution"—Marx and Lenin. There were groups of children, dressed in red or with red ties and hair ribbons, being marched through the streets singing the *"Internationale"* and the *"Joven Guardia,"* a Marxist youth song. Red flags hung from every window.

We passed the stiffly prone body of a young man in clean overalls who had been assassinated and left lying on the roadside. The chauffeur noticed my distress and gave me a meaningful sign of contempt for the assassins. Shortly after we entered one small village we had a debate with the militiamen whether they would take our car or not. We finally convinced them that it was to be delivered up as soon as we arrived in Madrid.

As we neared the province of Madrid, a marked change was to be noticed. There was more friendliness and less antagonism among the population. I made the interesting observation that where the land was rugged and dry the people were correspondingly harsh and somber and there was poverty. On the other hand, in a fertile region the population was congenial and happier.

In the towns of Terragona and Castellon there seemed to have been less destruction and disorder. At a small town beyond Castellon, we were told that a fascist car bearing a machine gun had just sped by killing a militiaman and that cars had been sent in pursuit. We were given a password—*"Largo Caballero* 1, 2, 3"—to identify ourselves at the next places. Later on we came upon the fascist car riddled with bullets.

After driving all day we put up for the night at an ancient town where things were quite normal and the people courteous. Our supper, in a small inn full of boisterous militiamen, consisted of black bread, omelette with tomato sauce, steak, melon and fairly good coffee. From my musty room I looked out the grilled window at the town which like so many others had been much modernized in the last few years by the regimes of the Dictator and the Republic.

NEXT WEEK—Civil war in Madrid.

THE NEW ITALIAN CONSTITUTION

(Continued from Page 3)

farmers, two of the day laborers on the farms, two of each of the capitalist combines engaged in the manufacture of sugar and alcohol respectively, and two of each of their corresponding workers. Finally, besides the chairman, there is one representative of the profession of technical beet experts and two co-opted members appointed by the Fascist Party organization (who must have no economic interest in either the growing or manufacture of beets) to represent the consumers' interests.

Discussion between the various interests represented on the board is usually animated. They go at each other hammer and tongs. But, as might be expected, since all of them are also interested in the success of their business as a whole, discussion generally ends in agreement—that is by conciliation or compromise. No one interest has any chance of overriding another. Consequently the decisions arrived at may definitely be said to be in the general interest. In the few cases where agreement cannot be reached, the question is referred to arbitration or to judicial settlement, having regard to all the facts of the case: the profits of the industry, the cost of living, the state of unemployment and the principles laid down in the Labor Charter and other laws defining and safeguarding the rights of labor. Lock-outs and strikes are forbidden by law. But in any case there is no call for them *since justice has taken the place of force.*

THE Guilds have now been working satisfactorily for some time. Both Capital and Labor are pleased with the results, which have brought about not only industrial peace but a real spirit of co-operation. The Holy Father himself has commended this system and has recommended it as an example of the way in which Christians should set about solving the problem of the relations between Capital and Labor.

The Guilds also run a number of social services for their members: technical schools, the labor exchanges, technical inquiries, recreation for the workers, supervision of insurance, infant welfare centers and holiday homes, etc.

Now we come to the third story of the constitutional edifice – the composition of the Italian House of Representatives, the members of which will number about 600. Over half the House is to be composed of the actual members of the Guild Boards, barring the co-opted members representing the consumers' interests. The rest of the House is to be composed partly of representatives of other unions and associations (professional and cultural) not represented in the Guilds, and partly of the 94 Fascist provincial secretaries, together with the members of the Central Board of the National Fascist Party. There is no pretense that this part of the House is democratic. It is not. It is authoritative. But it is exceedingly representative, because the provincial secretaries are in the closest touch with the needs of each province. They are not elected, but are appointed from above.

Henceforth, there will indeed be no parliamentary elections, because every member takes his seat by virtue of the position he holds as a Guild representative or otherwise. The personnel, however, is bound to be continually renewed, as the union representatives get changed or new party representatives get appointed, whenever vacancies or promotions occur. Parliament may be regarded accordingly as being in perpetual session, and this is at least an advantage as far as keeping in touch with public opinion is concerned. Another advantage is the high standard of capacity which a system such as this cannot fail to throw up.

Bills, introduced by ministers, will first be brought before the Guild or democratic portion of the House, which will examine them as in committee. Thus the same process of conciliation and compromise will come into play as between all the organized interests in the country; and it is expected that most bills will become more or less agreed measures before the vote of the whole House is taken on them.

Parliamentary decisions can never therefore result in the triumph of any one or group of powerful interests. Minorities will never be sacrificed to majorities; and it is considered that this will insure, better than by any other method hitherto conceived, the general interests being served. If this prediction turns out to be true, liberty, as distinguished from license, should also be safeguarded, since there is no better definition of civil liberty than the right to do what one likes *within the framework of the general interest.*

A DESCRIPTION of the remaining organs of the new constitution need not detain us. There is an Upper House—the Senate—composed of life members of the most distinguished personages in the land. They are appointed by the King on the advice of the Prime Minister and limited in number.

The Prime Minister is responsible to the King alone, the other Cabinet Ministers to the Prime Minister.

Finally, there is the Grand Fascist Council, which may be described as the College of Cardinals or Select Privy Council of this Fascist Constitution. It is the high constitutional authority of the realm and is composed for the most part of *ex-officio* members: Cabinet Ministers, ex-Cabinet Ministers, the chiefs of the nine Federations of Labor, Capital and the Professions, the chief of the General Staff, etc. From it the King chooses his Prime Minister. If the latter falls foul of parliament, which has the right to reject or amend all bills, it falls to the lot of the King to resolve the difficulty. Presumably, he would then select a new Prime Minister, more amenable and conciliatory. In this function the King preserves a very real and responsible prerogative, which deserves not to be overlooked.

This is, I think, a fair summary of the new constitution. It is for the reader to judge whether he likes it or not.

Ewing Galloway

The Bankers Decreed Their Credit Contraction In the Face of Ample Warnings That It Would Wreck the Prosperity of the Country.

Part II

Not all of the bankers assembled at that secret meeting in May, 1920, favored an increase in interest charges in order to tighten the money market. Some, in fact, courageously opposed the proposal as dangerous to economic stability. Mr. John Bruton of the Richmond Reserve Bank, referring to the needs of the farmers, said: "I hope it will not be necessary to increase the rate of interest, for fear that it might be construed as a reflection upon this great industry, which in the final analysis is doing the work of the country."

What a contrast is implied here! Mr. Bruton hopes that the bankers who produce nothing but control everything will not be too hard on the farmers who sweat away their lives "doing the work of the country."

Mr. Charles Rieman, director of the Richmond bank, said: "I hardly see the necessity of increasing the rate at this time . . . With regard to the retail business, I have made a pretty close examination of it and I do not think the shelves are overloaded." If the number of business failures indicate anything, Mr. Rieman was right, for the first half of 1920 saw only slightly over 4,000 businesses lost, as compared with nearly 20,000 in 1921 when Mr. Wardrop's "reasonable depression" was going full blast.

Mr. J. K. Ottley of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank agreed with Mr. Rieman. He said: "The condition of the farmers, merchants, and manufacturers in the sixth district, in large majority, is good."

The plan to break down business and then build it up again evidently did not appeal to Mr. George Reynolds of the Chicago Bank. Said Mr. Reynolds: "I would not be honest with myself if I did not express my own frank opinion on some of the questions that have been raised here. I have not lost my belief in the theory that the yardstick is the interest rate, which is after all the best means of controlling the demand for money . . . In every institution in this country there is a large amount of paper which is not eligible for rediscount at the Federal Reserve Bank, but at the same time it represents the very cream of paper in so far as the question of safety is concerned . . . It may seem to you people here that under conditions which arise in which there should be deflation rather than inflation that the banks should stop loaning money. That is just as impossible without trouble as it is for us to fly out of this room."

Mr. Charles McNider also saw trouble from deflation. Said he: "We feel there must be reason, there must be sanity, that the essentials must be taken care of, that *there cannot be an extraordinary cutting down of credits at this time because that would create disaster.*"

The proposal to tighten credit appeared to Mr. Wesley McDowell of the Minneapolis Reserve Bank as ill-timed and unfair to the small business man. Said Mr. McDowell: "I do not like this increase in rates . . . It looks to me like the institution they told us of when we started the Federal Reserve System that was going to take care of us and prevent panics was now going to fall down and penalize them . . . It seems to me that now is a poor time to penalize the little fellow." What courage on the part of Mr. McDowell to put in words the very truth which many of the small bankers already knew so well! The Federal Reserve was becoming a fanatical tyrant commanding blind obedience on the tacit threat of being driven to the wall.

Mr. McDowell, out of fear of this financial octopus, had joined in establishing a State Bank. Referring to the dealings of the State Bank with the Federal Reserve Bank, he added: "The Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis is making $10,000 a day. Is that profiteering when they have been using our money without any interest ever since it started? Is the Federal Reserve Board going to be put in the same class as the sugar profiteer and the manufacturer who has been making big money? . . . So I say again, it does not seem to me that now is the proper time to increase our rate. We want to cure that unrest out there more than we do anything else. We want to stop some of this high finance in politics, in business."

The Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank had inaugurated the increased interest rate. Mr. J. C. Mitchell, director of the bank, said: "In my opinion we corrected the trouble there by putting in the progressive interest rate; we felt we had to do something. We considered it a little drastic but we thought we would try it and we did try it."

Mr. Mitchell's increased rate had no other effect than to ruin hundreds of farmers and business men. If this was his idea of "correcting the trouble," we are not surprised when we find the sentiment growing that bankers are only too often indifferent to, if indeed not hostile to, the common good.

The representative of the Dallas Bank opposed the increase in rates. Mr. John Scott, director of the bank, said: "Speaking of the increased rates proposed by some of the districts, I cannot find myself in agreement on that proposition. We have already increased the rate, and the increase of the rate is not going to correct the evil . . . I believe we ought to continue our efforts with our member banks throughout the country and induce them to curtail their loans as far as possible to only the legitimate needs of legitimate business, and by that means we can bring about in a normal way the deflation of credit. We must remember that this inflation has not taken place over night, it has been going on from three to four years, and it is going to take some time to correct it . . ."

by J. Corr Fitzgerald

In the October 3 edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE Mr. Fitzgerald recounted how a meeting of Federal Reserve Bankers in May, 1920, deliberately created the country's depression. In the accompanying article he quotes from a number of bankers at that meeting, who counselled against such drastic deflation.

Right here it may be observed that, unfortunately, most of our bankers are afflicted with the crack-pot idea that prosperity and inflation are identical; that once we have reached so-called "good-times" deflation is in order. Consider the year 1920 of which Mr. Scott speaks. Per capita circulation of money in the United States that year was only $51.38; yet our greatest economists are agreed that $150 per capita was what we needed in 1920, and at least $200 is required in 1938. Yet Mr. Scott thought we had "inflation"—too much money in circulation.

This gentleman added a word about profiteering. He said: "The Federal Reserve Banks have been charged with profiteering by reason of the rates they are now charging. We are making in the neighborhood of 100 per cent on our capital?" How comfortable to be in the driver's seat! The business profiteer, we are told, "must understand credit is a luxury and hard to get," but the banker may make $10,000 each day whilst withholding the luxury of credit from the business man who is accused of making 30 per cent to 40 per cent profit.

Mr. John Perrin of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago went so far as to suggest the amount of contraction desirable. He said: "The way to meet the problem is to bring about in the next three or four months *a definite amount of contraction which would permit us to expand correspondingly in the fall.* If it were possible for every bank in the country to reduce its loans during the next three or four months to the extent, say, of 10 per cent, there would be a total expansion in the fall possible of approximately $2-billion!"

Here we have a definite suggestion regarding the extent to which business might be broken down and then built up again a few months later. This is, we presume, what Mr. Wardrop of the Cleveland Bank, would describe as a "reasonable depression in business which will be a good thing for the country." It illustrates also what the eminent Professor Soddy meant when he said that the present banking system "supplies a concertina instead of a currency."

What this contraction of loans would actually do to business, what it actually did do in fact, is well expressed by Mr. Robert H. Hemphill, national banking authority. Says Mr. Hemphill: "Every $1,000 loan paid to the bank means that a continuous chain of transactions of from $40,000 to $50,000 per annum is broken and ceases, and the business of the nation is decreased by that total." Figuring it conservatively then, this banker whose duty is was to lessen the fluctuations in business, makes the proposal that the nation's business be broken down by $80-billion—a "fluctuation" indistinguishable from a panic. Is it any wonder, therefore, that the people have lost faith in the private control of money and credit?

As a result of the deflationary measures already effected, many business firms and corporations feared that this bankers' conference had been called precisely for the purpose of raising rates and restricting credit still further. Letters from business organizations were read at the meeting, all of them stressing the hesitation and fear that gripped the country. It is not, therefore, altogether unlikely that some of these firms were tipped off in advance as to exactly what was to occur. If they were, they had an opportunity to unload before the crash came, thereby making or saving millions of dollars.

Now such a possibility, linked as it is with the private control of the exchange medium, produces a strain which, morally speaking, our fallen human nature cannot withstand. It is bound to end in corruption, injustice and exploitation. Especially true is this, when we find so many bankers on the board of directors of various institutions and corporations. Mildly speaking, it is a dangerous situation, and those who love danger will perish in it.

HOUSEHOLD EMERGENCIES

To the Editor:

The article by Jean Perrin Schwartz in your September 5th issue starts in well and, as a consumer, I hope to live long enough to see all taxes removed from food products.

As a producer, however, I must vehemently disagree with the writer's complaint against the Government for buying up surpluses of food (I am not including clothing) at prices higher than normal. I speak from experience, having sold the Surplus Commodity Corporation apples at a price that nowhere equalled cost of production.

The agriculturist is the lowest paid worker in America today. Why? Because he cannot get cost of production. Is there a surplus? No—if the price is low enough, everything is used up.

The Surplus Commodity Corporation is the best—yes, the only—thing the Roosevelt Administration has done to try and remedy our faulty distribution.

I should like to see "agricultural credits" issued to anyone who signed a statement that an emergency existed in his household—such credits to be good anywhere for products traced to the farm. H. C. B. Colvill

Missoula, Mont.

SAVERS MUST SUPPORT SPENDERS

To the Editor:

Internal revenue collections for the fiscal year ended were over five billion six hundrd million dollars, the greatest ever collected by our nation. Yet there will be an estimated deficit of nearly four billion dollars. This deficit—equal to one hundred and fifty dollars per family—is deferred to the future for payment.

The enormous revenue that is derived from the present taxes—income, inheritance, distilled spirits, liquor, tobacco, public utilities, corporation, excise taxes, etc. — is to be supplemented by a tax on all those who have eight hundred dollars a year income, including all Federal, state and municipal employes.

The present complex hidden tax, such as: 9 per cent on shoes, 11 per cent on silk knit goods, 10 per cent on ready-to-wear cotton goods, 10 per cent on flour, 8 per cent on beef and pork, 18 per cent on sugar (includes excise tax) is unjust; and the sales tax is unsatisfactory.

If taxes are paid by every man who labors, then what portion of the eighty-eight million dollars paid in taxes by the United States Steel Corporation in 1937 was labor's share? The common stockholders received but eight million dollars. Another example: The American Can Company's taxes for 1937 were $8,123,350, or equal to $1.43 per day for each day's work of every employe on the company's payroll for the year. If this is so: Would it not be better that each worker receive a dollar a day more wage and the government be run with more efficiency and less expense?

With Government employment increasing, with the Government spending beyond all requirements, and with diminishing receipts from a low state of business activity, it would be a change for the better to decrease Government employment by two-thirds, spend only what is of vital interest to the nation's welfare, resume employment by increasing business through lowering the tax burden.

It is the man that works who creates wealth and pays the bill. What portion does this man retain? What portion goes to the Government? The ratio is more than one dollar out of every five that goes to the Government. Why this awful wasting of labor of the people under the pretense of taking care of them? The Federal Government gives its checks to nearly thirteen million individuals which supports nearly one-third of our population. That means that the remaining two-thirds of the population must work to support those who proclaim: "To the victors belong the spoils."

Here we have the spoils system at work—a low, base corrupt political machine that can only be compared to the Carpet Bag days after the Civil War. The dishonorable practice is grafting itself on the vital form of our Government!

The New Deal wants us to believe that it has an objective, that it is above board, that it is helping the working man although its plan has made more paupers and loafers than this country has ever before known.

To take from those who labor, save and have; to give to those who waste and do not want to work, will bring ruin to all. A house consumed by fire, whether insured or not, is wealth destroyed forever!

Roosevelt gave us the 59 cent dollar which was to boom everything up 41 per cent. Even with the aid of the A.A.A. and all the other agencies to reduce production, destroy or retard more abundance, it did not lift the price structure to the desired level. It just works more hardship upon the man who toils, and leaves a debt for his descendants to shoulder. Fact is: Curtailing production lowers the level of human existence.

Time and time again Roosevelt has promised to balance the budget but he has always failed to do so. It is time that the public ought to hold their officials to their pledges and to their sworn oaths of office, whether it be to uphold the Constitution or the party platform.

The example set by the President and his appointees is bad, especially for the younger generation, and if we have faith in facts, the lesson to be gathered here is that our schools and colleges stress more and more the study of ethics, that the student distinguish between truth and falsehood; that he learn to refrain from doing wrong and only do what is right.

Frederick C. Marcy

Boonville, N. Y.

RUINING MEDICINE WILL NOT HELP

To the Editor:

The letter from J.J.T. of Pittsburgh, in the September 19th issue of Social Justice, interested me greatly. As a physician engaged in practice here since the World War, and as the son of a physician, I write you my personal opinion in the matter of that very indefinite entity, "socialized" medicine.

Now, the American Medical Association is not a "closed shop" union. Membership is considered desirable in the enhancement of science and social communion, and that is about all. There is absolutely no compulsion to join such a society, and no penalties for non-membership. The Association, however, expects from its members and applicants for membership a record of honorable, upright conduct; or, as we say, conduct in keeping with our code of ethics. Thus, taking unfair advantage of a fellow practitioner is unethical. Deceiving the public by fee-splitting is unethical, etc., etc. Anything that disturbs the desirable confidential patient-doctor relationship is to be avoided by all worthy physicians. That is why we shy off from politically controlled schemes to exploit both the public and the physician.

This chilly, disagreeable morning, on my way into town, I passed a long line of poor people (no doubt of that) waiting to register in order to vote. I have seen last-minute lines two city blocks long waiting to register. Only the utmost compulsion explains such a line — only grim necessity. Therefore, when we meet these poor people in their wretched homes and in the hospitals, we choose to do so as individual fellow human beings, possessed of body and soul. Speaking for myself, I want no political non-medical social worker intermediary. Is it not enough program, (even for J.J.T.), that we give of ourselves, four-fifths and more of all we do, to God's needy poor? And J.J.T. is not exactly holding himself and his car in readiness twenty-four hours a day to make charity calls.

So-called socialized medicine has failed lamentably wherever tried. Hence, we do not feel it will work here. We challenge proof of lack of medical care by the physician. However, there is a gross lack of housing, and food and clothing for the poor which thwarts much of our medical effort.

And so we come back to the removal of the cause of all this misery; sin, if you like. May we hope for the dawn of social justice to all. Tampering with the practice of medicine is not the answer.

—H.H.S., M.D.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

A NEW DEAL IN RAILROADING

To the Editor:

Many most peculiar laws have been passed by Congress during Mr. Roosevelt's regime, including the N.R.A. which nobody understood, and which "Crack-'em-down" General Johnson failed to make function. There is also the more recent T.V.A., which never will be satisfactorily explained to the American citizenry.

To my mind, however, the act of 1937 which governs pensions for railroad employes is fully as mysterious as any legislation enacted by congressional yes-men.

This act stipulates that any man who is 65 years of age and has had 30 years of service for carriers and is still in service, or was in employable relation to carrier on August 29, 1937, shall be granted a specified annuity.

Under conditions of this act the 30 years of service required need not be continuous and may have been rendered on any number of railroads. No requirements are made as to character of service—it may have been good, bad or indifferent.

In view of these facts, I cannot understand why they decided on the arbitrary date, August 29, 1937.

Another clause that perplexes is that which stipulates that an applicant must be in an employable relation to carrier on that date. How could I have been in such relation when on said date I was past 70 years of age and men beyond 45 years of age are no longer hired by any railroad?

There is one man on the National Railways Relation Board who is supposed to represent employes but he must have been asleep at the switch when this clause was written into the act.

To me the act does not read like one in the formulation of which real railroad men participated.

Regardless of what criticism is heaped on railroad officials by editors, union men, etc., during my 40 years of service I found them to be level-headed and, in most cases, entirely fair.

I can prove that I worked as a mechanic and as foreman in my line for 40 years for three railroads, but I was declared ineligible by the Board on account of arbitrary date clause. The question, then, is why is a man with 30 years service qualified for pension and another having 40 years service barred from such annuity?

The last 20 years of my service were on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway under such men as Mr. T. H. Beacom, general manager; C. L. Ruppert, general superintendent; T. H. Tollerton, L. S. Richardson, W. J. O'Neil, and W. B. Enbury, superintendents of motive power, and they all understood railroading and railroad employes' problems.

They all were men who came up from the ranks, and I am certain that none of them would have subscribed to the Act of 1937.

—Gus Busch

Keokuk, Iowa

Which HISTORY *do you wish* YOUR CHILDREN *to* READ?

—IF WRITTEN BY COMMUNISTS

For several years prior to the Revolution, the advance of the Communist Party in America was seriously retarded by one Charles E. Coughlin, a radio orator in a little Michigan town named Royal Oak. Coughlin was a Roman Catholic priest. However, his speaking ability combined with an apparent fanatical sincerity rallied many to a program which he dubbed "social justice." This nostrum was an attempt to combine capitalism with a modicum of so-called justice to workers, all under the aegis of Christianity.

So tight was Coughlin's hold on millions of American Christians that the Bureau of Propaganda was hard put to keep the time-honored wedge of religious prejudice between Catholics and Protestants. It can now be said that, had not the Revolution been hastened, Coughlin would have succeeded in forming a United Christian Front, a solid bloc of twenty million which would have set the dictatorship of the proletariat back a generation.

Coughlin delivered his radio fulminations from what was then known as the Shrine of the Little Flower, at Royal Oak, Michigan. This edifice, an artistically bourgeois structure, is now used as a museum for religious trappings and "sacred objects" of the Christian regime. The rectory wherein Coughlin prepared his abusive tirades against Communism is now a branch office of the District Commisariat.

The Communist Party met its most stubborn opponent in Coughlin. While it was quite easy to convince politicians that only through the Party's program could America be saved; while the daily press functioned well as an agent of the Comintern; while the complacency of the average American citizen served well the purposes of the cause, this Catholic priest never ceased his attempt to rouse the country to united Christian action. With his mysterious disappearance and the suppression of his organ, SOCIAL JUSTICE, shortly after the outbreak of the Revolution, the most serious obstacle to Communist success in America had passed.

—IF WRITTEN BY AMERICANS

During the crucial period from 1937 to 1941, with the fate of representative government in America hanging by a thread, one man stood out as a bulwark of energy against the onrush of Communism. That man was Father Charles E. Coughlin, a Catholic priest of Royal Oak, Michigan.

America's foremost orator, Father Coughlin blasted the intrigues of the Stalinites week after week over the radio networks of the nation. In the national weekly, SOCIAL JUSTICE, he laid bare factual anti-American plots which the Red-controlled daily press of the time suppressed. He attacked politicians for their stupidity in falling victim to Communist schemes of government. He excoriated labor leaders and showed them to be in the pay of Moscow. He lashed out at subversive propagandists who sought to engulf the nation in tidal waves of false impressions.

Rallying around him a radio audience of millions, both Catholic and non-Catholic, the Priest of Royal Oak continued during the years of the Great Crisis to pour the Truth into the minds of the American public. When subversive elements refused to sell him time on the national networks he formed radio chains of his own. This expense was borne by his listening public with donations of from $1.00 to $100.00.

During the dark days of 1940 the Moscow poison had about reached the heart of America. It seemed the United States was to hold its last free election. Father Coughlin doubled his efforts. Instead of speaking over the air six months a year, he spoke every Sunday of the year.

The hurricane struck in the Spring of 1941. The Republic teetered on its foundations. The vortex yawned. But the millions of words of Truth spoken into the ears of Americans by Father Coughlin now weighed in the balance. The nation was saved.

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

I wish to contribute to the 1938-39 Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of social justice in America.

I hereby pledge the sum of $..... which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on or before Nov. 1 and on or before Dec. 1.

My Name Is.....

My Address Is .....

City or Town..... State.....

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Ewing Galloway

THE "MAN" OF THE WEEK

OUR "Man" of the Week is a woman—Mrs. American Worker—who, as if she had not already suffered enough at the hands of the Communistic leaders in the C.I.O., will soon be called upon to pay again the price that must inevitably be exacted of SOMEBODY, when ruthless leaders use their fellowmen as stepping stones to greater personal wealth and power.

Not long ago, the great dictatorial triumvirate of American automobile labor, the Messrs. Lewis, Hillman and Murray, announced to the U.A.W. board, and through it to all workers in the auto industry—members and non-members alike—a "new deal for the C.I.O."

To secure employment for a greater number of dues-paying members, industry must inaugurate a 32-hour week—and to make sure that they stay "dues-paying" members, the check-off (garnishment of dues by industry) must also be effected. All this, to be sure, at "not one penny of cost to industry." The price will be paid by our "Man" of the Week and her family.

The already insufficient, less-than-living wage, from which Mrs. America must budget her family's living expenses, will be even further reduced by the new "dues-increase" plan.

Where, previously, the Auto Worker's family had $1,000 a year to spend on rent, food, clothing, coal, light, etc., it will now have only $800. Half-a-loaf of bread will replace a whole one—the children will have to be content with less milk and fewer vegetables, less meat and potatoes. A new hat will have to last the workingman's wife three years instead of two. Her family will have less food and clothing, fewer necessities—as its standard of living takes a downward step, and it moves in to "share the poverty" of the unemployed. Everything will be lessened, except, of course, her husband's tribute to Lewis, which will not be reduced in proportion to his income.

Strikes, sit-downs and lockouts, pickets and riots—demonstrations of the turmoil within labor's house—the auto worker's wife sees them looming ahead, as she and her family perceive the approach of a third year under the inconsiderate, tyrannical domination of this "Hitler of American labor" and his Communistic inner circle. She sees another winter of privation ahead, and knows that again her family must pay and pay—in time and money, in health and comfort, in sufferings and hardships—all in order that a Lewis promise to a Mexican named Toledano might be made good!

"MRS. AMERICAN WORKER"

PRINTED BY THE CUNEO PRESS, INC.